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The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

THE POLICY OF THE CZAR REGARDING FRANCE AND BULGARIA.

W. T. STEAD.

Review of Reviews, London and New York, January.

THE Czar has no love for France or the French Republic. He distrusts the Republic on account of its republicanism and the support which the republican Left has frequently given to Poles, Nihilists, and other enemies of his dynasty. He distrusts it still more because of the constant change of ministry. When, however, the French became more settled, when General Boulanger was effaced, and when the fall of Bismarck gave some prospect of tranquillity to Germany, the Czar deemed it possible to consolidate the peace of Europe by putting France under bond to keep the peace.

If Russia and France have made friends publicly, it is in order that the Czar may have an inside veto upon all French designs of war. The Cronstadt *rapprochement* was sanctioned by him as strengthening his control over French policy, in order, in short, to render it impossible for France to go to war for the lost provinces, and at the same time to render it impossible for Germany to menace France with extinction. When the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, last year, suggested that the incident of the Empress Frederick's visit might be utilized as an occasion for war against Germany, he went away with a flea in his ear. The Czar takes seriously his rôle of peace-keeper.

Notwithstanding the policy which England has pursued both in Central Asia and in Bulgaria, the Czar has not lost faith in the possibility of coming to terms with England. Open hostility, frank and resolute opposition, he can understand; but trickiness, bad faith, and falsehood—with these he has no patience. Let him once be convinced that England's word is false, and that she is capable of accepting, let us say, the ideal of the Cyprus Convention and living up to it, and he will sorrowfully but resolutely turn his back upon the hope of an English *entente*. When this has taken place, nothing can bring him back. Once wilfully deceived, he is done with the deceiver once for all. No considerations can induce him to palliate a lie or to condone a fraud. Whatever we have to do with this man, it will be well to deal with him straightforwardly, speaking the truth and acting honestly and above-board, as he will certainly deal with us. Otherwise we shall make shipwreck of everything.

But the Emperor is too familiar with the trouble caused to central governments by the license of distant subordinates to cherish any ill will against England for the scurvy part we played in attempting to steal a march upon Russia, by thrusting the Afghans forward to Penj-deh. At St. Petersburg, there is only one opinion, which the Emperor shares—that our commissioners wished to bring about war. Believing that war was being forced upon him, the Czar made ready for it, but was greatly pleased when the difficulty was arranged and the frontier delimited. How Mr. Gladstone, of all men, could have forced him so near to a collision, is one of those mysteries which are beyond the Russian mind.

As to Bulgaria, the Emperor's breach with Prince Alexander was due to two causes, either of which was fatal. He is convinced that the Battenberg lied to him, with set purpose to deceive. The Prince had already excited prejudice by putting Nihilists in office, and when he was caught in a lie the Emperor would have no more to do with him.

Apart, however, from this revolt at the duplicity of the Prince, the Emperor felt that his conduct in condoning the revolution of Philippopolis, which united Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria, touched his honor. There is something almost Quixotic in the Emperor's sentiment of honor. He wished, like every Russian, to see Eastern Roumelia united to the Principality; but he had undertaken that there should be no alteration in the *status quo* in the Balkans. Suddenly the *status quo* is revolutionized in the direction of his wishes, and the revolution is approved by the Prince whom Russia placed on the throne. Instantly in Vienna and Pesth voices were heard accusing the Emperor of bad faith, of connivance in the insurrectionary movement. These accusations fell on the Emperor like a sword-cut. Prince Alexander's conduct in accepting the union of the Bulgarians gave color to the doubt cast upon his word, and the suspicions of his good faith to his neighbors. That was decisive, and to wipe off this reproach, the Emperor painfully set himself to oppose the very political consummation which he most desired, and broke irrevocably with the Prince whose conduct had exposed him to suspicion.

THE CONSERVATIVE FOREIGN POLICY.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART.

Fortnightly Review, London, January.

IT still seems certain that the Liberal Party will have a majority in the next Parliament. Yet there is a doubt if the majority will be large enough to enable the new Government to have a foreign policy of its own, and to do anything regarding our relations with Continental Powers except live from hand to mouth. But hand-to-mouth treatment will not long suffice to meet the dangers of the Egyptian and Newfoundland cases; nor to cope with the existing total want of protection for British subjects in Madagascar. There is also extreme probability of renewal of the war between France and Madagascar, for which Lord Salisbury will be in part responsible, and which will awaken the interest of all the British Mission Churches, and of all friends of humanity.

Though harm has been done by Conservative delay, it is not too late, on the one hand, to keep our word about Egypt, and on the other hand, to act justly towards our Newfoundland colonists, even though this means acting firmly towards France. These two questions may be brought together in our negotiations, but to include Madagascar will be difficult, so completely has Lord Salisbury gone out of his way to jeopardize British interest in Madagascar, and to surrender those liberties of the Hova nation which were not ours to give up. Even if it is too late for us as a country to say a word for Madagascar, it is not too late for the Churches—the Church of England, the Congregationalist, the Society of Friends—and those bodies, when they act together, are powerful, not only in England, but in the United States. The American Consul for Madagascar transacts affairs with the Malagasy native Government, and it is to be presumed, therefore, that his Government shrinks from following Lord Salisbury's recognition of French rights. It is possible that the Americans may speak for the Malagasy people and inaugurate in their case that policy of protecting by moral influence the Protestant people throughout the world which is likely to be theirs in future.

Lord Rosebery, who must undoubtedly again be the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, will naturally try to avoid the Madagascar question. What, in other matters, will he be able to effect? A very cautious man, he will disturb and undo as little as possible. He will have a free hand from his colleagues, and a free hand at first from the House of Commons (if the Liberal majority is large), except as to Egypt, and even as to Egypt, subject to the obvious necessity of entering upon negotiations. He has the advantage of a keen sympathy with colonial feeling, and may be trusted to do what is possible towards settling the Newfoundland question in consonance with colonial rights.

Has Lord Salisbury erred as regards foreign affairs, and if so, in what respects? Mr. Gladstone has been so delighted with Lord Salisbury's abandonment of the jingo policy that he has praised his conduct of foreign affairs, and in this way procured for the Conservatives an almost complete immunity from Parliamentary attack except on Irish questions. We have had no pro-Turkish demonstrations; no small wars, except that very big "small war" in Burmah which has made a heavy drain on the finances of India, for which we are morally more responsible than for our own finance.

It has been left to Lord H. Bruce and Mr. Beckett, alone among the Conservative members of Parliament, to protest against the Heligoland-Zanzibar Convention. It is odd and exceptional, and it is also probably a temporary phenomenon, that the mass of the Liberal party actually support Lord Salisbury's foreign and colonial policy.

What, then, have the Tories done with the free hand that has been given them? Above all, they have "made up to" Germany, and this apparently for no definite object and with no definite result. They have given to Germany, as far as they

could; they helped her to renew the Triple Alliance, by inducing sanguine Italians to believe that the British fleet will protect them against France, though, as a fact, we all know that the House of Commons will not allow a British fleet to do anything of the kind. Our Government has also given to Germany, as far as they could, a vast tract in Africa, in which British subjects have traded and Britons preached the Gospel, but in most of which no German had ever been. They have given Heligoland, which they might have sold dear, and which, if Mr. Gladstone had given, they would have destroyed him for giving. Her Majesty's Government nominally obtained in return a protectorate of Zanzibar—that is, of the little island of Zanzibar. But they might previously have had, save for an old promise to France, the protectorate of all Zanzibar—the island and the coast, and the reversion of the whole after the late Sultan's death. Virtually they had it. In consequence of this same old promise, they gave to France a free hand in Madagascar. What have we gained? In Africa our share is less than it was thought to be before we came to a division; less than our trade and travel and right of discovery justify. The Egyptian occupation—the jealousy of France at our virtual violation of our promises—the need for German countenance, must be the secret, as they are the only possible, explanations.

THE ENGLISH IN BURMAH.

JOSEPH CHAILLEY-BERT.

Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, January 1.

A EUROPEAN Power proposes to found a colony. It covets, for example, one of those old Asiatic monarchies which a decrepit civilization, more of a danger than a safeguard, is hurrying to ruin. The European Power, therefore, organizes an expedition which disembarks in the coveted land. Soon the regular troops of the latter are dispersed, and the victors overthrow the Government and take the reins of power. The discontented and ambitious support the newcomers, and the timid and discouraged bow before them. There is no further resistance save by some heroic characters, or those braggarts who make a trade of patriotism. Then the authorities issue a proclamation of pacification and conciliation; they guarantee security of person and property, respect for religious faiths, the maintenance of laws and customs; they promise a *régime* of justice and prosperity. Forthwith steps are taken to fulfill the promises made; for the promises were made in good faith, and, moreover, it is to the interest of those in power to keep their promises religiously. Then it is perceived, for the first time, how difficult is the task undertaken.

In order to reduce a nation, it is not enough to have subdued it by force of arms; you must besides seduce it or at least tame it. Between nations of the same race or the same civilization, it is not impossible to succeed in the enterprise; by dint of intuition and application, the desired end is reached, sometimes quickly. The French, in our century, have accomplished such a thing in Westphalia, for example, and especially in Illyria. Between nations which differ in race and civilization, however, nothing is more difficult. Good will and clever artifices do not suffice. The European is too far from the Asiatic to divine what the latter wishes or will even tolerate. Without knowing it and in spite of himself, the European employs the experimental method. The dispositions which he thinks to be final are but experiments and gropings in the dark, and it is only successive checks which lead him slowly in the right way. So many obstacles, which he did not suspect and of which the vanquished had no knowledge, have singularly retarded the march of the conqueror. He asks for delay for a time. This time is always found too short and the general impatience makes it still shorter. Hopes are excited and cupidity aroused, while old grudges and hatreds awaken. Some day the governors are summoned to keep their word. If they fail—and the chances are that they will fail—all excuses are in vain. The judgment passed on these governors is that they are lacking

either in good faith or in the power to keep their promises. In either case they are contemptible. The triumphs and the generosity of previous days are no longer taken into account. This old and strong civilization, vanquished with so much ease, but understood and kept in subjection with so much difficulty, reasserts itself and stands apart from the authorities. They were almost within reach of success; now, to touch it, they will require twenty, thirty, forty years of force discreetly used and of untiring benevolence.

Such is the exact picture of all the European enterprises undertaken against the old empires of Asia and Oceanica. All the same, when enlightened and sagacious Europeans have for many years maintained constant relations with populations so varied; when they have learned how to accumulate and transmit from hand to hand the treasure of experience, they become able, by means of unwearied attention, to eliminate some problems which are sure to arise, and when they assume government over a new people, they find their task simplified. Doubtless they do not know immediately what course to adopt and what dispositions to make; at least, they know what method to follow in order to gain instruction rapidly. They do not escape errors; but those which they commit are less frequent, less grave, and sooner recognized. This is the case with the English in Burmah, and the success they have obtained there is due to the fact that in India during the last hundred years, or in Indo-China during the last fifty, they have learned how to manage populations, and are in this way preserved from most of the faults of 1824 and 1852.

Any State which wishes to undertake enterprises of this sort in Asia or elsewhere should study deeply the methods of the English. Such a study will teach that in order to govern well a population of altogether alien ideas and customs, it is necessary to have good laws and good functionaries. To make such a population prosperous, you must assure it, besides security, a good economic régime.

Yet, in addition to these requirements, there must be good common sense, which is much rarer than knowledge. Men and governments in general are not so ignorant and short-sighted as they seem. Nearly all of them know how to discern what is just and useful; but instead of following the just and useful road inflexibly, they fancy now and then that the interest of themselves or those whom they govern will be subserved by a deviation from the right road. They deviate, and gather the inevitable fruits of such deviation.

Nothing could show better the process of the English government than the legislative work accomplished in Burmah. This work can be expressed in a single word, acclimatization. The process consisted in acclimatizing in Lower Burmah the laws of India, then in making preparations in Upper Burmah for the acclimatization of the laws of Lower Burmah. Now, the laws of India would do honor to any community in the world. Such is the opinion of Sir Henry Sumner Maine, who is thoroughly acquainted with those laws, and of Sir John Strachey, who has written the best work on India which has appeared up to the present time. The criminal laws of India, especially, are a marvel of wisdom.

To administer these excellent laws in Burmah, the English appoint, for by far the most part, excellent functionaries, experienced men, who have been acclimated in India, who bring to their posts good sense, patience, a profound acquaintance with the Oriental nature, and of unimpeachable integrity. It is not easy to get such officials for Burmah, for tried men belonging to the English civil service in India have a right to choose to what part of India they will go, and they are, as a rule, indisposed to go to Burmah, by reason of the insalubrity of its climate, its distance from the central government, and the small number of Europeans there, which makes life in that country less agreeable. Nevertheless, the English government does manage, by tempting offers, to get a good many admirable administrators in Burmah, although,

unfortunately, the climate makes necessary frequent changes. The number of administrators, moreover, is surprisingly small. Lord Dufferin thought, in February, 1886, that Upper Burmah could be governed by a staff, exclusive of police, of twenty-four persons. That number proved quite insufficient; for now upwards of sixty persons are required and more will have to be added. Even so, we cannot help wondering that the business can be done with so few functionaries; and the fact shows what an approach to perfection English government in Asiatic countries has made.

MR. GOSCHEN'S MISSION.

A. EGMONT HAKE.

National Review, London, January.

THE politicians of our day seem to have agreed on ignoring the troublesome, but all-important, Bank question. Although few would deny its importance, with its manifold bearing on the supply of capital, credit, and coin; on the state of trade; on the rate of wages; on the safety of our fortunes; on the outlook in the city; on our supremacy in the world's finance; almost all hesitate to tackle it.

Mr. Goschen is not one of those who shut their eyes to the danger of the present situation, but as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and as a practical banker, he takes only a financier's view of the Bank question, and leaves the economic aspect untouched. The consequence is that the proposals which Mr. Goschen has put forth take the shape of unimportant amendments of the Bank Act rather than of a reasoned reform calculated to meet actual needs. As far as we can understand from his speeches, he has been impressed by only one of the dangers of our present banking legislation—namely, the alarmingly small proportion in which the metallic reserve stands to the ever-growing superstructure of credit. His approval of the rest he bases on the result of nearly fifty years' working of our present system. We have had a Bank Act, and we have had some progress; consequently, the Bank Act must be the cause of the progress.

As a matter of fact, the most that can be said in its favor is that it is so very useful when it is suspended. If, in later times, we have escaped actual panics, it is because the Directors of the Bank of England have ruthlessly carried out the principle of raising the discount each time the metallic reserve has become low. The evil effect of the mad system of regulating the price of the hire of capital over all the country, not to say over all the Empire, on the metallic reserve of one bank is something portentous. When we consider that this same Bank Act prohibits the expansion of mediums of exchange other than of coin and that the variations of the rates of exchange, absolutely and necessarily prevent us from increasing the circulating coin by importation, it is evident that every increase in our prosperity, every spurt in our industry creates an extra demand for mediums of exchange which can only be met by gold from the Bank of England. When the gold begins to flow out of the Bank into the channels of trade and industry, the Bank directors' duty is to nip the coming prosperity in the bud, by raising the Bank rate to the requisite pitch, so that the gold comes back from the producers and the working classes of the country. For nearly twenty years we have seen this operation frequently repeated until we have found our level in chronic depression and dull stagnation. The folly of allowing the people no mediums of exchange suitable for wages other than coin, which is at the same time the value measurer and raises the cost of production in exact proportion to the increase of its presence in the market, is only matched by the maintenance of a system which makes fair wages an impossibility, and at the same time places political power in the hands of the discontented wage classes.

The remedies proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer leave us in the old rule of thumb regulations, and cause us to build on foundations which are economically unsound and irrele-

vant to first principles. His proposals for increasing the reserve fall under two heads: First, he proposes to issue one-pound notes, withdrawing an equivalent amount of gold from circulation and keeping it to be used only in grave emergencies; secondly, he proposes to allow the Bank of England, in case of need, to issue extra quantities of fiduciary notes, on condition that the bank rate should be raised considerably for each batch of ten million notes issued. All this is perfect feasible, but in a gold panic the new scheme would present no advantage over the old method—the suspension of the Bank Act. Besides, it is doubtful if the Bank directors would incur the responsibility of issuing ten millions upon ten millions of notes.

Let us hope that Mr. Goschen may see his way to break with this pernicious tradition. I will now show how this could be done.

Legal-tender notes should be issued by the Government itself, using them in all its disbursements, including interest on the National Debt. By receiving taxes in both gold and notes, and paying in notes only, the coin circulation would be, to a large extent, replaced by notes which, being backed by the whole credit power and wealth of the Empire, would never be discredited as long as Government redeemed them on demand. These legal-tender notes, besides supplying an inexhaustible reserve for the trade and the country in case of panics, would prove a considerable source of income to the State.

With the view of meeting panics the Government should be further prepared to purchase Consols for legal-tender notes, an arrangement which would at one stroke increase the reserve to the extent of the full amount of the National Debt. As the notes would pay no interest, while the Consols do, no one would offer the Consols for sale against notes, unless there was a pressing demand for mediums of exchange; the system would consequently work automatically.

If this system were adopted the power of the Bank Act to produce panics would be paralyzed. It is the knowledge that the reserve of legal tenders is small, that is the most prolific cause of panics. With such a reserve as is here proposed panics would be scarce. A mere bank crisis would not necessitate any suspension of specie payment, and even if the issuing office were compelled to suspend specie payment very little harm would be done. The Government could in a short time obtain all the gold it required.

If the Chancellor of the Exchequer would study Bank Reform as an economist, rather than as a financier, he would find a mission awaiting him of momentous importance to our country and our race.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

ETHICAL ASPECTS OF THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

BROTHER AZARIAS.

International Journal of Ethics, Philadelphia, January.

II.

THESE rights of the workingmen determine the relations of capital to labor. They imply certain claims on the part of the employed and certain duties and responsibilities on the part of the employer. The underlying principle determining these relations—the principle on the lines of which the whole Encyclical is planned—is this: That the workingman gives not only the skill and industry of his hands, for which he receives wages, but he gives a definite portion of his life as well, for which there is no stipulated compensation. And yet this strain upon life is an essential factor, without which there can be no proper adjustment of the relations of labor and capital. Upon the employer rests the responsibility of compensating for the life-strain in the only way in which it can be done—namely, by taking cognizance of the family and imparting to the home the proper degree of comfort.

1. The employer, therefore, in the interests of society, is

bound to so compensate the wage-earner as to enable him to bring up his family in comfort and decency. Here State interference is at times permissible, and even at times urgent as an act of self-preservation. A father rears children, not for himself, but for the social body. Let wages vary as they may, it is no less important that there be a minimum beyond which the price of labor should not sink. And though the State cannot determine what that minimum should be, the State can see to it that in all arbitrations between workingmen and employers the weaker is protected against the unjust encroachments upon his rights by the stronger.

2. The workman has a spiritual life to be sustained, a spiritual sense to be cultivated, vices to be eradicated, virtues to be fostered, evil inclinations to be overcome, a God to worship, and religious duties to practice. In pleading for the Sunday's rest the Holy Father is also pleading for the prolongation of life as well as the strengthening of soul and consequent development of character.

3. There is a limit to the workman's power of endurance. He should not any day exhaust more of his muscle, or brain, or bodily strength than the night's rest and the daily food he takes are capable of restoring. There can be no cast-iron rule determining the number of hours for work. The number that might be too exhausting for one kind of labor would scarcely suffice for another. Some trades and occupations might, in justice, call for an eight-hour law, while with others that measure of time would be inadequate for a day's work. The fact that man has so many other claims than the supplying of his purely physical wants gives motive and meaning to the clamor for shorter hours and higher wages that goes forth from every quarter of the globe.

4. But if this progressive tendency which the workingman feels is to become a reality there must be coöperation on the part of his employers. It is a situation that capitalists dare shirk only at the risk of their very existence as capitalists.

Discussing the means by which to ameliorate the condition of the workingman, the Pope, acting in accord with the uniform policy of the Church, is far from proposing any radical measures that would tend to revolutionize society, or for which this age is not prepared. In the future other ideas may prevail, other social conditions may exist, other grievances may be rampant, and these things may call for other kinds of remedies. Should such conditions exist, the Church will be prepared to meet them. The Holy Father takes the existing state of things as it is, and shows how that state may be bettered to the advantage of both rich and poor.

1. First, and above all other means, the Holy Father places the religious influence of the Church. The Encyclical encourages the exercise of charity toward the poor, and discriminates in favor of true Christian charity as against organized State aid.

2. But the Holy Father, in his desire to make the world better, also recognizes the necessity of employing the human agencies. He next proposes that the State step in and protect the interests of the laboring classes against any condition of things by which life, health, or morals are imperiled. The cautiousness with which the Holy Father limits and hedges in State interference is noteworthy. Personal rights are not to be infringed. Men are to retain liberty of action. On the other hand, the trades unions and the labor associations can aid the State considerably by advising the kind of legislation required as regards the manifold relations of capital and labor. Heretofore the rich man has been the sole legislator, and, as a rule, he has legislated in his own behalf.

3. Another remedy which the Holy Father suggests is organizing into associations. But His Holiness distinguishes between associations that are bound by secret oaths and led by invisible leaders, and associations that are based upon Christian principles, accompanied by Christian practices, and as solicitous for the well-being of the soul as for the well-being of the body.

Having laid the foundation of all organization in religion, the Holy Father next counsels the organization of Catholic societies for the benefit and protection of the Catholic workingmen. These counsels of the Holy Father may be called Socialism. Be the name what it may, certain it is that His Holiness is commending only the legitimate use of a natural right. The workmen's associations can become a great power for evil as well as for good. Organized labor is the only means of protection of the poor against the organized capital of the rich. It gives the inferior workman a chance to live. Looking the matter full in the face we are forced to admit that it involves many issues that are contradictory. Organized labor, for instance, destroys competition, and in destroying competition it depreciates the value of skilled labor. Again, organized labor coerces, and anything like coercion easily becomes injustice. Thus does a delicate system of action and interaction run through the principles of combination. It is a system that calls for forethought and moderation. It is not in itself a complete remedy for the evils under which the workman suffers, nor is it a solution of all the issues of industrialism. This is why the Holy Father, in asserting the new methods of reform and social regeneration, does not lose sight of the old methods by which communities have grown and strengthened in the ways of civilization.

4. While recognizing the fact that, under the present strained relations between organized capital and organized labor, strikes must needs occur, the Holy Father does not counsel them. Instead of strikes the Holy Father would substitute arbitration and coöperation. He would have amicable settlement, conducted in a Christian spirit. He would have every association self-supporting, self-protecting, and promotive of the general good.

Greed for gain may be modified and injustice may be diminished, but while human nature remains human nature neither greed nor injustice can be wholly crushed out. Only the associations organized on principles of equity and Christian charity will be of lasting benefit to the workman. Such are the associations recommended and encouraged in the Encyclical.

STRIKES AND ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKMEN.

HECTOR DEPASSE.

La Nouvelle Revue, Paris, January 1.

WHEN the Belgian Workingmen's Party lately threatened to declare a general strike unless Parliament recognized the right of universal suffrage, it was said on all sides that this was a great novelty, and that never before had been seen a demand for constitutional and political changes supported by a strike.

The fact is, however, that such a thing is very old in the history of the world. The general strikes at Rome, towards the end of the fourth century before our era, had a social, military, and political object. The democratic republic of the Romans was founded by strikes.

In France, from an early period, were formed associations of workingmen of each trade, which finally became powerful, close corporations. The chief object of the leaders of these, in time, was to limit the number of workmen and of masters, in order to prevent a reduction of wages or overproduction. The right to work became hereditary. Sons got a right to practice the trade of their fathers, simply by being born. All others found it very difficult to obtain a chance to learn or practice any trade. Of course, this sort of thing aroused violent opposition. Strikes were made, but they were crushed. At last, Turgot, by an edict in 1776, and the Constituent Assembly, fifteen years after, abolished these monopolies. It was forbidden to form Trade Associations of any kind, and labor became free.

Notwithstanding, associations were formed. They could not be prevented, for they result from the nature of things in

this world. In truth, unassociated labor does not exist. All animals who work associate themselves together. The law of 1791 was never put into execution strictly. The discoveries of science, steam and electricity, the passion for rapid communications, called into existence associations on all sides. Capital multiplied itself, immense manufactories were built. The concentration of capital brought about the concentration of workmen. Two worlds have been formed, which seek their equilibrium in vain, and which are styled: Labor and Capital.

When these associations of workmen became formidable, the masters invoked against them the aid of the law of 1791, which forbade Trade Associations. Thereupon was passed, in 1884, the Waldeck-Rousseau law, which gave the workmen the right of association, which their masters had long exercised in contravention of the law of 1791. The workmen made haste to avail themselves of the privileges granted them. Associations of workmen sprang up at Marseilles, Lyons, Lille, Bordeaux, Havre, Rouen, Paris. It is chimerical to think that these associations can be done away with by annulling the law, because the law, as always, is the outcome of imperative needs and customs.

Invariably customs advance faster and further than the law, and it is the latter which is behindhand. The legislator who wished to regulate the creation of associations of workmen or masters, of the same trade or of allied trades, did not dream for a moment of creating associations of those employed by the great companies of transportation, like the railways and tramways, or associations of those employed by towns and by the Government. Such unions were not in the view of the law. They were formed all the same, and one of them, with the aid of Paris and the Government, won a memorable victory not long since. The drivers of the omnibuses, after their strike, climbed up to their seats triumphantly, with ribbons in their hats. This social phenomenon is one of the most important of our age. The associations of those employed by towns and governments have broached the question of a strike at various points, and it is difficult to say how far the movement will go. All descriptions of work people, however humble be the nature of their work, now want to have their charter and constitutional guarantees.

Between the associations of workmen and those of their masters, a contest has begun, and hardly a day passes in which a struggle does not break out, either in Paris or the provinces. It is, unfortunately, too certain that workmen have hardly ever obtained an improvement in their lot, save by a strike, as Mr. Gladstone did not hesitate to declare publicly, when he was Prime Minister. The statistics of strikes show that hardly a third of them have ended with results immediately favorable to the workmen. In a general view, however, it is evident that progress among the working classes has been accomplished in our time by strikes, and that the increase in salaries, the diminution of hours of work, and the search for new material and moral guarantees for workmen are in direct ratio with the agitation which has prevailed in the spheres of labor during the last twenty-five years.

Very probably we are at the beginning only of a period of economic and social struggles, which will be the life and honor of the twentieth century and which will bring in a new industrial order and new institutions that will be very interesting and very fertile in results, and of which we begin to make out the lineaments. These struggles may be struggles of influence, of publicity, of opinion, of elections; and of elections which will not present the political character which they possess to-day. They can be fertile in good results and yet not be—and such is my hope—struggles of brutality and violence. Workmen, without property, without capital, without land, without tools, whom nothing fixes and attaches to assured employment, demand guarantees. They are seeking for the possible elements of the charter of work and they begin to observe some indications of it. The economic situation has

become such that the chiefs and masters of industry can no longer slacken or hurry work, open or close the workshops, take on or turn off workmen, increase or diminish salaries and hours of work, to suit the convenience and needs of these chiefs and masters, as it was formerly legitimate to do. The head of a great manufactory is no longer, in the old acceptance of the term, "master at home," as he was, and as still is the small employer who works in his own house with some workmen and apprentices. Another right has come into existence.

THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

W. J. ASHLEY, M.A.

Methodist Magazine, Toronto, January.

IN the present paper I shall not have to advance anything of startling novelty. Indeed, to many I may appear to be dealing in the flattest truisms. But, as someone has well remarked, truisms are precisely those truths which need to be most emphasized, because they are just those which people are most likely to disregard. The view which a great many people take of trade disputes rests upon what I believe are fundamental misconceptions, and it is no use trying to discuss the merits of any particular contest unless we are agreed upon certain common assumptions.

Well, then, the first and most important proposition I have to insist on is, that combinations or associations of laborers for the maintenance of their common interests are an inevitable outcome of existing social conditions. For what are the characteristic conditions of modern industry? It is the presence, face to face, of a comparatively small body of employers and a body of employed, comparatively much larger. There is no legal restraint, such as existed in former ages, on the way in which the capitalist shall employ his capital, or on the way in which the laborer shall exercise his labor; and under these circumstances it soon becomes apparent to the employed that an isolated individual workman, not united or associated in any way with his fellows, bargaining with his employer as to the conditions of employment, is usually—except where the supply of labor is very scanty—at an enormous disadvantage. In order that two persons should be able to make a fair bargain, it is requisite that they should be in a tolerably equal position so far as the particular bargain is concerned. The common sense of the community recognizes this in many cases, and where there is a likelihood that one of the contracting parties will very frequently be at disadvantage, a public authority steps in and actually fixes the terms of the bargain, as for cab hire, railway fares, etc. Employer and would-be employed are not in a position of equality. Practically, every employer wishes to get his labor as cheaply as possible, and although stoppage of work means loss to both parties, it always means more to the workman if he stands quite by himself. If the workman has no union to fall back upon and fears that he may not find employment, he dreads the pinch more than the employer, and is constrained to accept lower wages than he might have secured had he been able to hold out. Moreover, there are generally a number of men out of work, and the man in search of work has always to fear that if he rejects unfavorable terms, another may accept them.

It is clear then, that, in order to have a reserve upon which to fall back, if they do not like the terms first offered to them; in order, moreover, to prevent men from underbidding one another, they must have a union with common funds. But it will be objected that this is a violation of the principle of freedom of contract. In one sense, it undoubtedly is; it puts obstacles in the way of an individual employer making a contract with an individual workman. But, in another and more important sense, it is the only way of securing freedom of contract; for, as I have already said, a contract is not really free if one of the parties to it is under greater coercion than the other in making it; and if there is no combination, the

workman is under the abiding coercion of need and of distrust of his fellow-workman.

Trades unions are inevitable; they are also justifiable. Mark you, I do not say that the actions of trades unions are all justifiable, but union in itself is, and it is time that this were freely granted. No power on earth can, in the long run, prevent intelligent men, whether bricklayers or wholesale grocers from combining, if they think it is to their interest to do so.

The right of the workmen to unite being conceded, the principle involves certain consequences which must also be conceded. The first is that a union must have some sort of organization, some sort of representative officials; and, in negotiations as to wages, employers will do well to recognize these officials and treat with them if it is known that they do really represent the workmen. This course is desirable if only on the ground of expediency. To refuse to treat with them arouses bad feeling and tends to alienate public opinion, and public opinion is a force by which such disputes are largely determined.

The next proposition I have to lay down is that workmen are justified in *striking* just as every dealer is justified in refusing to come to terms if he thinks he can make a better bargain. But we must distinguish between forms of labor which are of immediate importance to life, or limb, or public order, and those which are not. In the case of the former I would go so far as to make it a penal offense to leave work without due notice, yet the contract must not be a one-sided one; such employes should not be dismissed without an equally long notice.

I advance now with some trepidation to a final proposition. If we allow that men have a right to combine, and come to a common agreement as to the terms upon which they will work, we cannot fairly restrict them in the range of conditions which they may think desirable. They may insist on the dismissal of all non-union men. Mark you, I would leave just the same right to the master. A master has a perfect right, if he thinks he can beat the union, to get in all the "blacklegs" he can obtain; and he has an unquestionable claim upon the civil authorities to see that his works and the non-unionists are protected. He has a right, again, when the men are beaten to refuse to take back more than he wants. It is industrial warfare in which both sides take risks, and if we cannot prevent the war we can, at least, see that both sides are given the same liberty of action.

I regard strikes as a most grievous outcome of the present industrial situation, and we should all be anxious to help towards the introduction of better methods. Arbitration or permanent Boards of Conciliation, as established in the iron trade in England, appear the most hopeful, and all these involve the recognition of the principle of union as an absolutely indispensable preliminary condition.

It is, therefore, not because unions are always wise that I urge their completest recognition. It is because I hold them to be unavoidable outgrowths of the present state of affairs, and to furnish the necessary basis for the most hopeful means of bettering existing conditions.

THE BASIS OF THE DEMAND FOR PUBLIC REGULATION OF INDUSTRIES.

W. D. DABNEY.

Annals of the American Academy, Philadelphia, January.

THE principle which underlies and explains individual inequality in industrial society, broadly stated, is that certain functions necessary to all can best be discharged, and are in fact discharged, by a few, while other functions necessary to all are in fact discharged by many. Equality of dependence exists between the few collectively, on the one side, and the many, on the other. But consequent disparity exists between the average individual of the few and the average individual of the many.

How to harmonize industrial progress, with a reasonable

degree of security, in the masses against the arbitrary action of a few who, in every advanced society, inevitably acquire exclusive control of industrial functions of great consequence to all, is a problem well worthy of consideration.

The great and growing inequality in the distribution of the national wealth is frequently charged to our restrictive commercial policy, and to some extent the charge may be well founded. But the inequality is far more largely due to the necessary and inherent conditions of industrial progress.

The three great divisions of industrial society in the United States are the Agricultural, the Commercial, and the Manufacturing. Agriculture is the fundamental and primary function upon the efficacy and adequate discharge of which all classes are ultimately dependent. It is the largest of the segments of the industrial circle, and has made the least progress in specialization. The 7,670,493 persons engaged in agriculture in the United States are, by the census of 1880, divided into only twelve classes, some of which are very insignificant, the most important being "farmers and planters," 4,225,925, and "agricultural laborers," 3,323,876.

Commerce—the exchange of products—with all its agencies and instrumentalities is an industrial function of high importance, yet less essential than agriculture. It is more highly differentiated than agriculture, the census (1880) giving 1,810,256 persons, sub-divided into seventy-one classes.

"Manufacturing, mining, and mechanical industries," denoting still further industrial advancement, occupied in the United States 3,137,812 persons, sub-divided by the census into one hundred and thirty-six classes.

The tendency towards specialization has grown with industrial progress, and is strongest in the segment of most complex functions. In the agricultural segment, which has made the least industrial progress, the striking fact is noticeable that the "farmers and planters" outnumbered the "agricultural laborers"; the employer class is numerically greater than the employé class. Under these circumstances, oppressive conduct of employer towards employé is, as a rule, impossible, and a fair share of the average product is assured to the employé for his services. And hence, except where race interposes a barrier, the farmer and his hired laborers are found associating on terms of equality, and the reciprocity of dependence between them is sufficiently manifest.

Carrying the comparison between the employer and the employed into commercial industries, and selecting the subdivision of commerce where the numerical disparity between the classes is most conspicuous—railroad transportation—a situation of the utmost gravity is disclosed. Of the railroads of the United States the mileage of about 160,000 miles is controlled and operated by less than 600 independent companies, which give employment to upwards of three-quarters of a million persons. The employés of some of the principal railroad systems number high into the thousands all under the same control and direction, and most of them dependent upon the action of a single man, or, at most, a limited number of individuals for their daily bread.

The mutuality of dependence between a great railroad corporation and any single one of its hundreds of machinists, engineers, firemen, brakemen, switchmen, trackmen, or other employés is absolutely inappreciable. The dependence is altogether one-sided. The same is true of the relations between the proprietors of large manufacturing establishments and their employés. The discontent of one or more of these unorganized employés is a matter of indifference to the employer of a thousand men, so long as the great majority of them remain faithful, and fresh applicants for work are always at hand; but a frown of displeasure from the employer may well strike terror to any one of the thousand, to whom dismissal means loss of subsistence for himself and perhaps a dependent family.

It seems to be this sense of dependence among the laboring

classes, rather than the urgency of actual want, or actual exercise of oppressive conduct towards them, that has given rise to labor organizations.

The relative situations of the average farmer, on the one hand, and those in commercial and manufacturing industries on whom he is dependent, on the other, is most unequal. Railroad facilities, for example, are indispensable in the marketing of his surplus product. He is but one of many thousand patrons of the carrier, while the latter has practically complete control of the situation. His ruin, even, is a matter of indifference to the carrier, so long as revenues are maintained from other sources. There is no appreciable mutuality of dependence.

It is but natural that private monopoly of any industrial function should aim to extract from the public the largest possible net gains. Under these circumstances, there is a growing disposition in the public to assume to itself (by delegation to Government) some functions which, for their proper discharge, must necessarily be of an exclusive nature. This is most often manifested in municipal ownership of water-works and gas or electric plants for lighting. The success of governmental discharge of a few industrial functions has suggested an extension of the principle. And it is in this direction that the solution of the problem of industrial monopoly seems likely to be attempted.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

H. H. HERBST.

Church Work, St. Paul, January.

IN reading the recent message of President Harrison, one cannot but marvel at the far-reaching interests which are embraced within the duties of this Nation.

When a nation with but the life of a century dare direct the attention of the world to the acts of one of the most, if not the most, powerful ruler simply because those acts are inconsistent with humanity, it indicates an advance in the direction of civilization and morals beyond computation in its scope.

One reads with disgust the history of such an enlightened government as Great Britain with the absence of almost a single instance in her dealings with other Powers where the propelling incentive was not the selfish greed for gold or power. I single out Great Britain, not because it is the worst, but because of its reputation as one of the most enlightened of civilized Powers. Her dark crime against the Eastern races by forcing upon them the traffic of opium, rum, and slavery, under the pretext of Christianizing and civilizing them, can never be washed out.

It is with a deep sense of pleasure that we turn aside from those dark blots and methods of intercourse between nations, to read the manly utterances of our Chief Magistrate in behalf of the much abused and despised race of Jews.

The protest of the Chief Executive of the United States against the acts of Russia toward the Jew, is to a nation with which we are, and always have been, on the most friendly terms. By this apparent interference with the internal affairs of so great a Power we have nothing to gain, so far as the gain of States, in worldly matters, is ordinarily measured; on the contrary, we are liable to call upon ourselves the perpetual enmity of our past friend. But, did we fail to notice this wrong or any other of a similar nature, I would say, amen, to the speedy extinction of this Nation from the face of the earth.

When the distressed cries of the Russian Jews fall upon the ears of the tens of thousands of Free American Citizen Jews, who have a voice in the affairs of this Nation, their protest will be voiced by the protest of their fellow-citizens and ring out as the voice of the entire Nation, which will and must be heard. When a similar appeal comes from Ireland or any other land, a like impulse takes place. No matter for what European land relief in whatever form is needed, it finds ready sympathy

in some portion of this Government belonging to the nationality of the supplicant.

This will solve the great problem of peace and war; it will force the public opinion of every nation of the world to accord to the people proper protection and justice; it will prevent atrocities similar to those commented on, which have been so prevalent in the past.

It is no picture of the imagination when I say that within fifty years the United States will be the greatest Power on earth, not only in numbers and strength, but in that greater factor, moral influence. Irrespective of the fact that the tendencies of the times are against warfare and in favor of peace and arbitration, the growing power of this Nation with its all-pervading sympathies and ties, with the influence it can and will exert, these will be all-powerful factors to remedy this evil and many others akin to it. No seer is wise enough to foretell the changes of the future, but with the influences which are combining upon this side of the Atlantic for the union of all nations under one social, political, and family bond, may we not have reason to predict the favorable results here outlined of a sympathetic bond between all nations, all races of men, which shall prevent all acts of inhumanity, wrong, and injustice?

EXTENSION OF THE PEACE IDEA IN GERMANY.

Die Nation, Berlin, January.

AMONG the Christmas fantasies and Christmas wishes which one dismisses without a thought of their realization in this workaday world, the present season has given birth here to a "beautiful thought" which is earnestly regarded as no mere plaything of fancy, but designed to play a dominant and conquering part in the world's affairs. The idea has been long in course of incubation. Little groups have believed in its justice, its efficacy, and its practicability, and the most orthodox adherents of the old creed yesterday are among the strongest supporters of the nobler creed of to-day. It is of the highest interest to study history for instances of how the world has been gradually won over to new ideas, and no less so to trace the course of current movements, although occurring under our eyes they present an everyday appearance which may easily mislead us into overlooking their importance.

It is true that nothing very important has yet occurred, but a new link has been forged in an important chain. A national parliamentary committee has been formed in Germany in connection with the International Peace Conference, with Baumbach, Vice-president of the *Reichstag*, at its head, and already, in advance of any public agitation to enlist sympathy or support, more than fifty members of Parliament have joined the movement. These certainly do not constitute a power capable of insuring universal peace but they afford a hopeful promise of becoming a rallying point for the earnest friends of peace everywhere.

Of course, none but a fool will believe that the way is short and smooth, but it appears no less foolish to condemn war on theoretical grounds, and at the same time to reject any means calculated to avert it. The object of the present movement is to bring all moral force to bear against war; this object can be achieved only by recognized leaders of the people, who will organize practical means to enable them to give expression to their convictions. When "cruel war" is made the subject of discussion at the joyous Christmas festivities, it amounts to no more than an expression of the wish that those present may be preserved from experiencing its horrors. This consummation will be best achieved by keeping the sentiment alive, and organizing means for giving practical effect to it, and affording every friend of the movement an opportunity of contributing his quota of influence; and it would not be unseasonable to remark that the proclamation, "Peace on earth," which sounds so desirable at the Christmas season, may be actually realized, if all those who thoughtlessly listen to it would join those who earnestly desire it in supporting systematic measures for its inauguration.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

THE GREATEST NEED OF COLLEGE GIRLS.

ANNIE PAYSON CALL.

Atlantic Monthly, Boston, January.

COLLEGES for women in America have not, as a rule, been developed from lower forms of boarding-schools: they have been copies of colleges for men. In one particular only is there an obvious discrimination. The part which athletics play in college life for men has no answering equivalent in college life for women. It is true that in well-equipped colleges for women the gymnasium is found, and that the higher forms of outdoor athletics are practiced; but the parallel ends there.

In colleges for men it is the constant study of the authorities to regulate athletics just as they regulate courses of study with reference to the symmetrical and sane development of manhood, and the practical problem is in the repressing, not the encouragement of athletic zeal. In the colleges for women, the constant study of the authorities is, not to regulate, but to enforce physical culture; not to encourage but to repress intellectual excitability. The broad distinction marks a radical difference between the sexes, and any consideration of the true development of colleges for women must take it into account. They have not attained their end by setting up a gymnasium, making exercise compulsory, and providing for boating, tennis, and grace hoops.

It does not require acute perception to find the greatest physical need among women in our schools and colleges. A collective need is most often an exaggeration of the average individual shortcoming. No one who has been an inmate of a large college for women will deny the general state of rush and hurry which prevails. "No time," is the cry from morning until night. Worry and hurry mark the average condition of the school-girl. The strain is evident in the faces of students and teachers. It is painfully evident in those who have broken down, and even more pitifully evident in those on the verge of disaster, who have forgotten what a normal state of body is.

Let us look a little deeper into the temperamental reason for this strain. A woman's self-consciousness is her greatest enemy. Custom is partly to blame for this, because it is so generally felt that man is to admire, and woman to be admired. Thus, a woman is born into and inherits a "to-be-admired" state of mind, and her freedom is delayed in proportion. Few realize the absolute nervous strain of self-consciousness; and if to self-consciousness we add a sensitive conscience, we have come near to a full explanation. Men have neither of these to the same degree. In the atmosphere of men's colleges there is not one-tenth part of the unnecessary excitement that we find in women's colleges. Nervous strain is far less evident. English women are showing marked superiority over American women in the college career, because of better physique, more normal nervous systems, and consequently greater power of endurance.

The first, the greatest physical need for women is a training to rest: not rest in the sense of doing nothing, not repose in the sense of inactivity or inactivity, but a restful activity of mind and body, which means a vigorous, wholesome nervous system that will enable a woman to abandon herself to her study, her work, and her play with a freedom and ease which are too fast becoming, not a lost art, but lost nature. After this greatest physical need is supplied, women may—probably will—reach the place where their power will be increased through vigorous exercise.

The first necessity now is to teach a girl to approach her work, physical or mental, in a normal, healthy way,—to accomplish what she has to do naturally, using only the force required to gain her point; not feeling rushed from morning until night for fear her work will not be done.

Let us suppose a school having in its scheme a distinct inten-

tion of eliminating all hurry and worry, and training girls to a normal state of active repose. To get rid of the "no time" fever, teachers would accept the fundamental principle that it is not the acquisition of knowledge, but of the power to think, which is the justification of the school or college. The next important reform would so arrange the daily work that there would be a marked rhythm in the alternation of studies. There is often the most perfect rest in freeing one set of faculties and working another. There must be exercise, plenty of wholesome food, long sleeping-times; a friendly attitude and perfect confidence between students and teachers must be cultivated, without emotionalizing.

A distinct power to cultivate is that to be gained through a natural repose which is self-forgetful, and often delightfully active. The work must begin with physical training, including a training of the voice. All through the class work deep breathing should be practiced, not only for its quieting and restful effect, but for the new vigor that comes with it, and the steady, even development which deep breathing so greatly assists. Each member of the class must to some degree be trained separately for deep breathing, in order that it may be clear to each what a deep, quiet breath is; what it is to feel as if the breath took her, and not as if she took the breath. The result of this training is strongly apparent in a single person, and still more when a class works together. The class should take slow, regular exercise for the relaxation of the muscles and further quieting of the nerves, interspersed always with deep breathing. Then the voice training should begin and continue as a part of the regular work. Exercises for suppleness of the joints and muscles should come next; followed by motions for finer balance and for spring; and the class work might end with the quiet breathing and voice training. This course should be taken gradually, so that its aim will dawn clearly upon the girls without too much hard thinking. They can scarcely fail to come out of such a class with new vigor, and with clearer ideas each day of how to let nature's laws work through them in study and in play.

THE POET OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

ENRICO NENCIONI.

Nuova Antologia, Rome, December.

THE Civil War of the United States is unique in history, both for the social importance of a sacred right inhumanly attacked and heroically defended, and for the vastness and variety of the theatre on which the Titanic struggle was conducted. Slavery, prospering in one-half only of the Republic, had created two hostile worlds. The apparent forms of government were the same; but the customs, the interests, the ideals were different. The antagonism between the North and the South was becoming every day more evident and more threatening. The dramatic picture of the sufferings of millions of human beings, as described in the book of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, moved all Europe. Yet, more than on the martyrology of the negroes, the attention of every thinker in Europe and America was centred on the patent and certain fact that, among the more humane slave-owners, in districts where the slave led a relatively happy life, a fatal demoralization was the just punishment that slavery was inflicting on those who drew from it profit and power. The Count of Paris, in his classical and monumental work on the Great War, observes justly that "the institution of slavery, violating the supreme law of humanity, which unites by an infrangible chain the two words Work and Progress, and in that way making of work itself a means of humiliation, did not degrade the slave alone, but brought with it necessarily the deprivation of the slave-owner; since the despotism of an entire race always ends, like the despotism of a single man, in perverting the reason and moral sense of the despot."

The poet of the Great War is Walt Whitman.

If genius were not, as it is, an extraordinary and marvelous harmony of reason and imagination, of fancy and symmetry, in the same intellect; if the divine afflatus, far-extending vision, philanthropic enthusiasm were sufficient, Whitman might be placed beside the few *sovereign poets*. Despite his defects, I do not know who in the United States could contend with him for the primacy of poetry in that country. Without any manner of doubt, he is the most original, the most characteristically and essentially *American*. The power of his mind is so magnetic that he has attracted the admiration of the most distinguished English critics, Ruskin, Rossetti, Symonds, Vernon Lee; and, in an ode, the greatest contemporaneous lyric poet, Swinburne, extols Whitman as a direct interpreter of the great voices of nature, and as the poet of democracy and humanity. It is curious to see the author of *Atalanta*, the most exquisite cultivator of perfect form, bow before this rough and colossal *Yankee*.* Rossetti compared Whitman to a giant who cannot stop for minute descriptions, but has in the highest degree the faculty of seeing human life in great masses, and of comprehending with one glance of his eye the most vast and varied panoramas. "Whitman was born," says Rossetti, "to chisel granite sphinxes, not to engrave gold and gems."

The poetry of Whitman is like a natural production, an emanation of vital energy. He hates everything which is old in art and in life. He hymns the obsequies of the old feudal poetry with which Europe is still amused. He is a pioneer, as he calls himself; he is the forerunner, the indicator of a new poetic world. No more romantic loves, elegies, ballads, legends, and romances; as in the books of those whom he calls minstrel Philistines and weavers of rhymes; but man, the man of America, healthy and energetic, in his strong and rude primitive activity and colossal boldness—and for landscape, the immense natural sights of the two Americas.

The humanitarian and democratic idea had already had powerful and efficacious interpreters in Burns, Schiller, Shelley, Mazzini, Victor Hugo, and a few others; but the largest, the cosmopolitan understanding of the idea is that of Whitman. "To what historical events are we tending?" He says: "The most vital and burning questions are on the eve of being solved; everywhere are broken the confines and barriers of the old aristocracy. The audacious foot of man is on land and on sea; he colonizes the Pacific and the Archipelagoes; with steam, with the telegraph, with mechanical inventions, with the newspapers, he confounds all geographical divisions, and brings together all the nations. In a little while our globe will have but a single heart."

Whitman paints with equal passion the Andes and the Missouri, Expositions and trade, the man of Paris, and the savage of Greenland; he accepts and embraces all the expressions of nature and of life, all histories and all races. "No one shall be excepted," he exclaims in one of his productions, "no one! Not even you, human forms in the thoroughly sad, almost irre recognizable aspect of the brute; not even you, blacks of Australia, who crawl through the earth in search of food; nor you, miserable aborigines of the hills of Oregon and of California. Your day will come. Salvation to the world!"

Walter (or Walt as he has always written) was born near New York in May, 1889. His father was a naval engineer of rigid manners; his mother of Dutch origin. Walt, after the most elementary school studies, began a various, troubled, and adventurous career. He did not lack the sad and severe lessons of life from early youth; he was compositor, schoolmaster, employé on newspapers, traveler, then again compositor, afterwards, like his father, a naval engineer. The first and most important of the poetical works of Whitman is "Leaves of Grass," under which title he collected all the poetical pro-

*The author of this paper is aware that Whitman was born near New York, as appears further on, and therefore shares the general European delusion that every one born in the United States is a Yankee.—ED. LITERARY DIGEST.

ductions he had written. He was moved to write this book by a sentiment of indignation and revolt against the *Philistinism* of the American poets who were his contemporaries, by so many weak imitations of English and German poems, made in the land of the greatest poetic materials that Nature presents. There is in the volume a superb contempt for all literary traditions, an exuberance which exceeds all bounds, a phraseology that makes one smile—but no matter—the book was a new, fresh *American* voice; you feel in it the wind which agitates the prairies, the air of the mighty currents of the Ohio and the Mississippi. Emerson, after reading it, exclaimed: "At last, here is a *man*!" The poems, however, aroused no enthusiasm among young readers.

After "Leaves of Grass" Whitman's most noteworthy production is "Drum Taps." This book was inspired by the wonderful Civil War. Whitman, an ardent Unionist, went to the front as correspondent of the *New York Times* and became nurse to the sick and the wounded. He helped thousands of the soldiers of the North and South indiscriminately. In "Drum Taps" he has consecrated and immortalized his personal impressions; the vast extent of country traversed by the armies, the phases and awful vicissitudes of the great war, the enrolments, the ambulances, the terrible marches, the desperate combats.

To me it appears that the greatest poetical imaginations in our age have been four in number: Carlyle, Michelet, Victor Hugo, Walt Whitman. Carlyle is the most impetuous and apocalyptic; to him came a warm breath of Hebrew poetry across Puritan tradition, which makes him a species of prophet, a *seer*, in the nineteenth century. In Victor Hugo predominates the magnificent and splendid vision, which is at the same time plastic, highly colored, and symphonic. In Michelet is contagious emotion, the cry and the groan which are both lyrical and passionate. In Whitman are found the heroic joy of individual life, the feeling and enthusiasm of universal life—from the wing of a lark to the splendors of the Great Bear.

To-day, when pessimistic and fatalistic doctrines are triumphant in nearly every European literature, the reading of Browning, of Tolstoi, of Whitman, is a salutary tonic, before which vanish, like all evil things at the rising of the sun, the poetry and philosophy of despair, disgust, satiety, weariness, skepticism.

JOURNALISTS AND JOURNALISM.

ALFRED CAPUS.

Revue Bleue, Paris, January 2.

WHEN newspapers began to multiply, and what is called the Press was recognized as something, connection with which could be considered as a regular occupation, there was a formidable irruption into this new pursuit. An extraordinary mass of people, very unlike each other, rushed after employment. They came from everywhere, from politics, the bar, the army, medicine, gambling-houses, the Polytechnic School, the magistracy. Among these various persons were those who had not succeeded in their profession; others, on the contrary, who were superior to the profession they had chosen by accident and disgusted by it; commonplace minds and those endowed with superior qualities; fellows knowing only how to read and write, and pupils of the Normal School rejected by its professors; writers of the first order and the most ignorant individuals. The provinces sent poor devils who were dying of hunger, and all crowded together pell-mell. At that time the Press had a sad reputation. At the present time matters have somewhat improved. Yet journalists themselves do not hesitate to concede that there is abundant room for improvement. As means of improvement there have been started several projects, two of which I mention here.

Is it possible, it has been asked, to organize for the Press

something analogous to the Council of the Order of Advocates, which supervises that corporation, settles certain professional differences, and rigorously expels unworthy members? This is a question which has been put from time to time; but it has always met with unsurmountable difficulties. In the first place there exists between journalists and members of the bar this capital difference, that the latter have all received the same education, passed the same examinations, and practice a profession of which the rights and duties are definitely fixed. The Council of the Order can, therefore, have precise and indisputable powers, where all the cases are foreseen. These powers are voluntarily submitted to by the mere fact of becoming a member of the bar, just as a dramatic writer who allows one of his pieces to be played at a theatre which has an agreement with the Society of Authors, impliedly approves the statutes of that Society.

On the contrary, to become a member of the Press, there is no need of diplomas or certificates, proof of nationality or education. For the trade of journalism there is no positive regulation in advance. One has just as much right to the title of journalist after writing five articles as after writing five hundred. A journalist will recognize the jurisdiction of his brethren, of committees of associations, for example, in regard to details of no great importance; but when matters of real interest are in question, he always applies to the courts of justice. He will never be willing to submit to the decision of any group whatever of his colleagues. The Council of the Order of members of the bar can prevent a lawyer from practicing his profession anywhere in France; while a journalist, despite acts which gravely affect his honor, and which may even be followed by the formal condemnation of a court of justice, is at liberty to take employment on rival sheets, to found a newspaper, or direct one. The Press has obtained its liberty, but in doing so has had to sacrifice its fellowship in honor and dishonor.

The possibility of a sort of professional school in which the trade of a journalist could be taught has been discussed now and then—never, it must be said, very seriously. Such a project will very probably remain a mere fantasy, since the trade does not allow of a base of definable or presentable instruction. It is not necessary for a journalist to know anything thoroughly, and it may be said that he will not excel in his occupation if he has a marked preference for some special study. Of course radical ignorance is a condition still more unfavorable. What is of most value to a journalist is a sort of tact which warns him of dangerous places, which urges him to give you some instruction at an opportune moment. To this he must join acquaintance with the outlines of all things, like the table of contents in indispensable works on history, philosophy, economics, law, even science; in a word, what goes to make up a rapid conversation, a little vague, without any absolute conclusion—that is journalism. All that is wanted besides is more exact ideas as to contemporary events and personages and a certain art of writing.

The best journalists of our day possess in addition to their individual talent, this general knowledge, which does not fall far short, after several years of practice and study, of amounting to an extended erudition.

Literary men, pure and simple, *savants*, affect frequently a contempt for journalists. They are reproached, sometimes disdainfully, with lacking style; at other times, with treating grave subjects flippantly. In the matter of style, journalists have created the kind of style which suits their work, and I do not see in what respect it is weaker than the style of the vast majority of novels. These still have, with few exceptions, the defects of being nearly unreadable by reason of their length, their bad composition, their lack of interest. A newspaper article, though it be commonplace, has always the apology that it is short, that it is easily read, and that it relates to questions which interest a number, more or less large, of individuals.

What is called the present "vogue" of the novel coincides with the triumph and colossal extension of journalism.

When reporters are spoken of, the contempt of literary men is without bounds. The style of reporters is certainly sometimes of a very pitiable quality; but when style is not original or quite beyond fault-finding, more or less mediocrity is not of much consequence. What is the difference between writing like a reporter or like a bad psychologist?

By dint of doing the various tasks to which he is assigned—traveling, speaking, "interviewing," being present every day at shows, constantly changing, and being obliged to write about them, there is no reporter of average ability who does not finally acquire an experience and idea of life which are still wanting to the average novelist. For it is wonderful that the men and women of letters in our day have, for the most part, but a small quantity of intelligence, and that a certain force in literature is entirely compatible with perfect imbecility.

SHAKESPEARE'S FIRST PRINTER.

Shakespeareana, New York, October-December.

IN view of the certainty that Shakespeare was sought for by publishers only when, by hard work, he had become successful, it might have been expected that some exceptional appeal may have been made to secure the reading of his first manuscript. And such, indeed, appears to have been the fact. In the year 1579 a young townsman of Shakespeare, one Richard Field, went to London in search of employment, and entered the service of a Frenchman, Thomas Vantroillier, a member of the exclusive and aristocratic Stationers' Company, and on the death of his employer succeeded to his business and married his daughter. This was in 1588.

It seems to me that the above, being matters easy of verification, we may conclude almost with certainty that young Shakespeare, after an unsuccessful attempt to get his manuscripts accepted by the greater London publishers, finally turned to his fellow-townsmen, and persuaded him to put the verses into print. This view, too, is confirmed by facts.

By consulting the Quartos, and Stationers' Records, we find that: whereas no other printer ever touched a Shakespearean manuscript until 1597, Richard Field did, in 1593, print a first edition of the *Venus and Adonis*, and again, only a year after, a second edition thereof, and a new poem, the *Lucrece*. The standard theory as to how Shakespeare first "got into print" is that he won the innermost friendship of Lord Southampton who made him a gift of a thousand pounds. The story is highly improbable and has no better foundation than the evidence of two dedications, which really prove nothing more than that Southampton was willing to pose as a patron of the fine arts. If Southampton, and not Shakespeare, had procured the printing of these two earliest poems of Shakespeare, it is a little queer that they should have been published by Shakespeare's fellow-townsmen, while any of the scores of publishers in London, would have been eager to have published the poems for Lord Southampton. It is queer, again, that if Southampton had selected Field, he should not have allowed him to publish Shakespeare's works when they became lucrative. By consulting the list, we find that the *Venus and Adonis* had reached a thirteenth edition, printed by Francis Coules in 1636. Of course, Field may have sold the poem at a profit, or he may have died meanwhile (we know nothing of Field's career beyond the facts above stated). At any rate, to an age which cares nothing about Southampton, and a great deal about Shakespeare, it ought to be, it seems to me, a pleasant reflection that William Shakespeare owed his first appearance in the custody of the "art preservative," not to the nods of a gilded youth, but to a fellow-townsmen, perhaps a playmate; and that the tranquil little town on the silvery Avon may claim to be the birthplace, not only of the poet, but of the man who launched him on his high road to immortality.

FIGURES OF SPEECH.

JESPER.

Tidens Ström, No. 5, Copenhagen.

"AND this virtue, my Christian friends, was a peculiarity which God had given the dear deceased, and ran like a red line through his life." Thus spoke a minister lately, in a funeral oration. I always get in bad humor when I hear such oft-repeated figures of speech, which mean nothing. This "red line" has suffered much ever since Goethe used it in his "Elective Affinities." A red line is spun into every rope used in the British navy. Goethe used that fact as an illustration of the passions, which permeate every fibre of the human body and every thought of the soul.

Originally, it was a good figure and explained the poet's idea admirably, but now the people do not know its meaning; hence it does not convey any definite thought. Our literature is full of figures of speech and expressions, which have been used so often that they have lost all point and significance.

Figurative speech originated with the poets. The great originals created them from their intimate relations with Nature, but their followers merely imitate them. An illustration of this may be found in Danish literature. In the beginning of the century Oehlenschläger and Grundtøig transformed our native tongue by incorporations of ideas, figures, and forms from the Norse. The regeneration was complete; the new forms of speech were understood by the people. But the present generation has inherited those ideas, figures, and forms as only so many expressions. The magic of the language is gone. The nut has been eaten, the husk remains. That language, which was so expressive to the fathers, is virtually dead, because the new generation no longer communes with the old Norse genius.

An endeavor is apparent, which hunts for new forms. At present there is danger of running into absurdity and mannerism. This applies not only to the Danish but to all literatures. The latest extravagant use I have seen is this of Léon Cadet: "The moon gradually passed into one of those blood-red streaks, which the setting sun had left behind, and swam at last in that purple sea—deadly pale and bewildered, like a head cut off by the executioner."

Parables, proverbs, and poetical expressions are meant to make our dry language more luminous. Figurative language is as Goldsmith said, the language of the gods; therefore, if it cannot be used correctly, it ought not to be used at all.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE "URANIA" IN BERLIN.

WILLIAM FROMONT.

Stem der Weisen, Vienna, January.

GERMANY is not generally regarded as the home of novel-ties, but Berlin certainly possesses one of sufficient interest to merit notice and description. At every advertising pillar, almost at every street corner, one may read among other announcements, "This evening at 8 o'clock, in the scientific theatre, 'Urania,' The Primeval World;" or on another evening "The Journey from the Earth to the Moon," and whoever accepts the invitation will find something interesting to see and listen to. If he selects "The Journey to the Moon" for example, he will hear a popular lecture on astronomy which is at the same time illustrated on the stage by a succession of scenes.

In one of these scenes, for example, we find ourselves at a point in space from which we see the Earth and the Moon in their relative sizes, the moon passing by in the great shadow of the earth. In this manner the moon gradually approaches nearer until it presents the same appearance as when viewed through

a powerful telescope. With all its mountains exposed to view one can recognize the surface clearly enough to be able to decide upon its quality. Without going into all the details of the lecture, it should be remarked that the audience arrive at last upon the surface of the moon, and find themselves in the midst of a dead world whose awful sublimity cannot but impress the beholder. Then comes a scene in which the earth rises behind the moon, illuminating it as on our moonlight nights, and gliding across the sky until it is dimmed in splendor as the glorious orb of day rises and quenches it. Eclipses of the sun and moon are illustrated in the same lecture, the enjoyment of which is further heightened by a glorious sunset on the volcanic island of St. Paul in the Indian Ocean.

In another representation, "The Primeval World," the scenery is, if possible, still more effective. The twelve scenes present the world in its successive stages of development from chaos to modern times, together with the mighty revolutions which it passed through at successive stages.

The history of the origin of the Urania Institute, of which the theatre is merely a branch, is as follows: Some years ago Prof. Förster, the director of the Berlin Astronomical Observatory, and at the same time Professor at the University, was besieged by a great number of non-university men for permission to look through the telescope of the Observatory. The Professor sympathized with the interest displayed; the genial directors were willing to meet the wishes of the people, but ere long the available space for guests was allotted six months ahead. Prof. Förster then applied to the government to appropriate a room in which he might set up telescopes for the use of the public, but without result.

The professor, in concert with several of his colleagues, next took up the idea of founding an institution for popular instruction, which should be equipped, not only with telescopes, but with numerous other physical appliances also. In the discussion, the idea of the theatre was evoked, and this promised to be a valuable support to the institution. And so, out of the original idea of establishing a public benevolent institute for the gratification of the popular wish to survey the heavens through large telescopes, the refusal of the government to furnish the necessary means resulted in the organization of a corporation for the building and operation of the Urania, which has now been running several years with very satisfactory results both to the shareholders and the public.

The Institute is open from midday to eleven at night. In the evening, before the beginning of the theatrical presentations, the visitor can find enough to interest him, in the microscopes, spectroscopes, phonographs, electric railways; in short in every new electric and magnetic apparatus of interest. Every article is furnished with a code of instructions for its proper use, and specialists are always ready to afford instruction.

Occasionally the theatrical representations give place to regular lectures, practically illustrated by a complete set of apparatus, and experiments on the stage.

The characteristic feature and attractiveness consists in the novelty of the Uranian theatre. The lectures which precede the representation are by Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer, and wondrously charming in description, although, perhaps, not better than Professor Young could have written them. But in the Urania, they appeal not only to the ear but to the eye also. The scene-painter and the lecturer are no less important personages than the writer of the lectures. The only person actually present and engaged in the representation is the actor or lecturer, Mr. C. Bergmann, an actor by profession, who is quite content to strut upon the Urania stage. He reads with a wonderfully clear and flexible voice, and as if the matter were entirely his own, and, if his rôle is not very distinguished, it is nevertheless practically an important one. Many a good lecture is lost in delivery: the Urania avoids this difficulty by selecting a man who is a master of elocution.

FOSSIL MEN.

PROFESSOR L. A. FOX, D.D.

Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, January.

GEOLOGICAL Anthropology is one of the most recent of the new sciences. It did not commence really before 1850, although many uncollated facts had appeared.

[Professor Fox recounts briefly the different discoveries of fossil remains and other evidences of primitive man.]

The facts collected from these different fields are the materials of the new science. The fossils have been classified, and the specimens arranged in extensive museums, one of the most important being that of Mortilet at St. Germain, in France. From these we may learn the geological period at which man appeared, the climatic and geographical conditions, his contemporaries among animals, mode of life, degree of civilization, intellectual status, and something even of his religious ideas.

The Drift period followed the Glacial age. Before the Glacial age the temperature of Northern Europe was much higher than now. The great forests locked in ice in Greenland and the fossil vegetation in Iceland and Spitzbergen bear witness to a warmer climate than has been known there within historic times. From unknown causes the Glacial period set in. The Glaciers ran down into central and Southern Europe and over a part of North America. At the end of the Glacial age a rainy period followed. The rivers worked out the valleys. There were great floods, and in Belgium the waters rose four hundred feet above the present level. The débris was carried down into the valleys and deposited in what is known as the river gravel. It is in this gravel-bed that we have the first positive evidence of the presence of man.

The climate, though moderated, was still cold. The glaciers were only retiring. The extremes of heat and cold were great. Only a hardy race was able to endure the strain. This rainy period was followed by a slight return of the glacial, and this by another flood, which deposited the strata known as the Loess over both Europe and Asia.

There were also great geographical changes in the way of submergencies and elevations. Men came from Asia, and at first were confined to the southern part of Europe, advancing northward after the retiring glaciers. The territory was broadened until the primitive men spread over the greater part of Europe.

The animals of that age have left their bones in the gravel beds and in the caves. Among others, the mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, great cave bear, cave lion, cave hyena, reindeer, horse, Irish elk, and auroch were found from Lebanon to England. About twenty-three species of animals have been recognized as having contributed food to those early men. The first to become extinguished was the cave bear. The number of mammoths greatly diminished during the Cro Magnon period, and before its close this animal probably became extinct. The reindeer became so abundant in the latter part of that age that some have divided the period of palæolithic men into the mammoth and the reindeer ages. In many sections the horse furnished most of the food. It was a large headed and short limbed variety. The disappearance of these animals was due in some measure to the change of climate, but in larger degree perhaps, as Professor Wilson thinks, to the agency of man.

The palæocosmic men have been divided into different races. The grounds of the division are the skeletons, the character of the implements, the different strata in which the human remains sometimes appear and the predominance of different species of animals. The division cannot claim to be anything more than probable. Less than fifty skulls and considerable parts of skulls and less than a dozen complete skeletons have been found. The races in their leading types appear successively in Europe, but were for a considerable portion of the time contemporaneous.

The earliest race was the Canstadt. The celebrated Nean-

derthal skull belonged to this race. Two skeletons found in the grotto of Spy in Belgium are the last known specimens. Their appearance is thus described by Dawson:

The head long but low, with projecting eyebrows and receding forehead, a somewhat large brain case, high and wide cheekbones, massive jaws, and receding chin.

It was a savage face. They were about five feet, seven inches in height. Their bones were thick, with marked protuberances for strong muscular attachment, and they were, therefore, very robust and athletic. They were hunters, and left few traces of settled dwelling places. At one time they probably occupied nearly the whole of Europe.

The second race in Europe was the Cro Magnon. Dawson pronounces them contemporaries of the Canstadtts, but their local successors. They may have absorbed the Canstadtts; at least they survived that race many years. At Grenelle the Cro Magnons are found in a stratum above the Canstadtts. They fed upon the bear, the mammoth, and, to some extent, the hyena and lion, but their chief food was the horse and auroch. Only the feeble, such as old men, women, and children, when left alone, stooped to take birds and small animals.

We have several skeletons, besides a number of skulls and isolated bones, from this race. The bones of three men, a woman, and a child were found near Les Eyzies in the valley of Vézère. The famous Engis skull is Cro Magnon. The race was tall and robust. The men were from five feet ten to six feet in height, and their bones were thick and strong. They had large foreheads and aquiline noses. The brain cavity was larger than the average European of to-day.

At Solutre they had a considerable village, the oldest known in Europe. The centre of the race seems to have been in Southern France, from which they went into Northern France, Belgium, and Italy. The race passed through different stages. It is believed that their progress from the rudest implements up to a much more refined life and their decline have been traced. There are proofs that they carried on wars. The head of the Cro Magnon woman, bearing the mark of a hatchet, may have been wounded by accident, but the many crushed skulls, both male and female, show that there were scenes of fierce and brutal strife among these early people.

The Canstadt race are the oldest men known to geology. They were savages, but they were *men*. They have been called simian and brutal, yet they are very far above the highest known ape. In Haeckel's human tree the two parts next to man are unknown. Huxley has said that "to deny the gap would be as reprehensible as absurd." The Neanderthal skull is called by Huxley the most brutal known, but it is a human skull, with a brain capacity equal to that of the Malays. The Canstadt type of skull reappears not unfrequently in our own race. Quatrefages says Robert Bruce's belonged to it.

The geologic period of palæolithic men has been determined, but the chronological age remains unsettled. It is certain that the river gravel man in Europe was not the first man. There are scientific as well as historic reasons for believing that man originated in Asia. When he came to Europe is unknown. Quatrefages avows his belief in pliocene man. But Dawson examined on the ground the facts upon which the opinion as to pliocene and miocene men is based, and says positively that the human implements and bones in the pliocene and miocene strata are due to landslides. According to the belief of a large majority of scientific men, man does not appear in geology earlier than the latest tertiary.

The probable age of the gravel beds had been estimated from 9,000,000 years down as low as 20,000. Tylor says of these estimates, "They were guesses made when there was no scale to reckon time by." Dawson does not hesitate to express belief in a period that will harmonize with the Biblical history. Scientific men of established character have recently said that

the close of the glacial period may not have been more than six or seven thousand years ago. There is evidence that the peat beds formed much more rapidly than has been usually estimated (three feet, instead of one inch, per century), and Tylor assures us that the two gravel beds were formed at the same time.

So far as has yet been established in regard to fossil men we have no reason for giving up our Biblical history.

ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION OF POWER.*

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

Nineteenth Century, London, January.

THE transmission of electrical power depends upon a property which has been experimentally discovered to exist in an ordinary dynamo; namely, its reversibility.

The great electrician, Clerk Maxwell, was asked shortly before his death, what, in his opinion, was the greatest discovery of the age. His answer was, the reversibility of the Gramme machine. That machine is, in effect, the prototype of the modern dynamo.

The meaning of the term "reversibility," as it presented itself to Clerk Maxwell's mind, was this: "If from a dynamo, caused to rotate by mechanical power, currents can be generated and dispatched through an external circuit for useful work; and if (as experience has now established) the converse is also true, that a current sent through a dynamo will cause that dynamo to revolve, then it would follow that the length of the conductor conveying the current from one dynamo to the other, would be a matter of comparatively small importance, and the conveyance of electrical energy to a distance would no longer be an insoluble problem.

The dynamo is a contrivance for rapidly rotating coils of wire in a magnetic field. The magnets are so arranged with reference to each other, that the field magnets shall give out the greatest possible number of lines of force, and that these lines shall travel in such a direction that all, or the greatest possible number of them, shall be cut by the revolving coils of the armature.

The output of a dynamo is proportionate to the weight of metal contained in the magnets, the number and length of the wire coils that surround them, and the rapidity with which the armature is made to revolve. As these factors can practically be increased to any required extent, with a powerful steam-engine, and a heavy weight of metal in the dynamo, a force equal to many hundreds of horse-power can be generated and utilized as required.

Misapprehension sometimes arises as to the amount of force necessary to be exercised in order to obtain the current. Why is an engine of many horse-power required to drive a machine which, to all appearance, could be turned by a man's hand? While no current is passing the beautiful fitting of a first-class dynamo, the perfect adjustment by which all unnecessary friction is avoided, and the truth of the journals on which the shaft of the armature travels, render it quite possible to turn the machine by hand. But when the current is passing, all this is changed, and forces are developed which can be overcome only by a large expenditure of energy.

The silence with which the dynamo revolves and the apparent ease with which the whole thing acts, are very deceptive to the eye. No current at all could be obtained unless by using a very strong force to break down the magnetic attraction exerted inside the dynamo. You can never get out of any machine more work than you put into it; and though the character of the energy you put in may be transmuted by means of proper appliances, at will, its total amount, when finally applied to work, will be in exact proportion to the power expended. A strong motive power is necessary to make the

* See also LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. 3, No. 9, p. 237 (June, 27, 1891), and Vol. 4, No. 8, p. 208 (Dec. 26, 1891), for articles on the same subject.

dynamo armature revolve, because the dynamo is expressly built for the purpose of opposing magnetic resistance to that rotation. The field magnets and the armature are opposing magnets; they are so arranged that the north pole of the one perpetually attracts the south pole of the other, and the whole machine would be held rigid by the force of their mutual attraction if that attraction were not forcibly overcome by mechanical energy. It must be understood that, in order to obtain work from an electric motor, several transmutations of power are necessary. There must be a prime motor, such, for instance, as a turbine or a steam-engine. This engine must exert its force on a dynamo, which will transmute the power expended on it into electric energy. Conductors—usually copper wires—must be employed to convey the energy to a second dynamo, specially adapted to act as motor, the force expended by the steam-engine is here finally reconverted into mechanical power and utilized as required.

It was at first held, that the best dynamo must necessarily be the best motor. This is shown by experience to be wrong. The dynamo, in ideal, has an enormously powerful field and a very weak armature, but the motor should have an armature and field with relatively equal magnetic movements: that is to say, that in a motor, armature and field should do equal work.

The motor, then, differing from the dynamo only so far as is necessary for the proper performance of its special work, is placed upon the spot where the energy evolved by the generator is to be reconverted into mechanical work. In outward form it differs but little from the generator, except that it has a squarer appearance, owing to the larger size of its armature. On the armature shaft are placed a commutator, and collecting brushes, which convey to it the dynamo current. The sole duty of the motor is to receive (not to generate) this current, which is employed only in making the motor armature rotate. Here commences the reversal of the dynamo action. In the dynamo, the belt from the steam-engine forces the armature round. In the motor, the armature is free to revolve, and the passage of electricity through the coils prompts them to place themselves in such a position as to inclose the greatest possible number of lines of force, and so increase the rotation. Commutators and brushes make this impulse continuous. The lines of force in the field magnet increase in intensity as the rotation of the armature becomes more rapid, and finally a torque or twisting movement is imparted to the armature, equal, allowing for a small percentage of loss in transmission, to the power exerted by the distant prime motor.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIE SINCE COLUMBUS.

XI.—RECENT ADVANCES IN THE POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EDWIN ATLEE BARBER.

Popular Science Monthly, New York, January.

THE revelations of the Centennial Exhibition greatly stimulated our potters. Never before was such an impetus given to any industry. The existence of true ceramic art in this country may be said to date from the Fair of 1876.

The Borroughs and Mountford Company commenced business in Trenton in 1879, in what was formerly the Eagle Pottery. Their specialties are vitrified, thin, and hotel china, and underglaze printing on pottery and porcelain. The mechanical application of decorations is the distinguishing characteristic of one line of their art potteries, which, while closely imitating the more expensive hand-painting, enables them to produce highly artistic effects at a greatly reduced cost.

The Knowles, Taylor and Knowles Company, East Liverpool, Ohio, have the largest works in America, their plant covering ten acres and including thirty-five ware and decorating kilns. Their business has had a phenomenal growth, and they now employ about seven hundred hands in the production of extensive lines of white granite and vitreous hotel china.

To Mr. Thomas C. Smith, of Greenpoint, L. I., belongs the honor of being the first American manufacturer who has successfully placed upon the market a true hard porcelain as a commercial article. The Union Porcelain Works, in which C. H. L. Smith is also interested, have produced many decorative pieces in addition to their staples of porcelain ware.

This porcelain is composed in body of clay, quartz, and felspar. It is fired in "biscuit" at a low temperature. At this burning the ware receives only sufficient fire to make it cohesive in form. It is quite fragile, easily broken with the fingers, and porous, not having had sufficient heat to commence vitrification, and as "porcelain biscuit" is ready for the glaze-tub. The glaze is composed of the same material as the body, so compounded that those ingredients which are soonest fixed by the influence of heat, are in greater proportion than in the body. Upon being withdrawn from the tub, the porosity of the biscuit quickly absorbs the excess of water, leaving upon its surface a dry coating of the glass compound which was held by the water in suspension. In this condition the pieces are placed in the "sagger" or firing case, and the heat is carried to such a degree that the ware touches the point of pliability, almost the melting point. Thus the body becomes vitrified, and at the same time the glaze, from its slightly softer composition, is melted into the body of the ware, producing a hard, vitreous, and homogeneous material, known as true, hard porcelain. This is the process at Sèvres, Meissen, Berlin, and elsewhere. The earthenware method is just the reverse of this; the first firing being the hottest to which it is subjected, so that when the glaze is put on it flows over the surface of the ware in a lead-glass film, but is not fused into the body as in porcelain. This results in what is technically termed "crazing," or cracking of the enamel.

The exquisite fabrications of the Greenpoint works have done much to dispel that unreasonable prejudice which, until recently, condemned all American productions, of whatsoever merit.

One of the most extensive establishments in the Eastern States is that of the Willets Manufacturing Company of Trenton, N. J. Among the products are sanitary earthenware, plumbers' specialties, white and decorated pottery, opaque china, white granite, and art porcelain. They also manufacture the celebrated Belleek ware, and the white egg-shell ware, to which they are constantly adding new designs, is another specialty. This company is now successfully competing with the Dresden and other foreign factories in supplying white art porcelain to decorators.

At the Centennial, Miss M. Louise McLoughlin, of Cincinnati, was impressed with the beauty of the then novel faience of Limoges and in a series of experiments to discover the processes of decoration, gathered around her twelve ladies interested in decorative art, and the Pottery Club, which has since exercised such an important influence on the ceramic industry of Cincinnati, was organized in 1879. Experiments were continued in some of the city potteries, where red, yellow and white wares were made. On the unburned ware colored clays were applied in the manner of oil paints, and some satisfactory results were obtained.

The ceramic display of Japan at the Exhibition was perhaps more than any other the impulse that inspired the venture which resulted in the establishment of the Rookwood Pottery in 1880 by Mrs. Maria Longworth Nicholls. Her experiments were continued at this factory, which was sustained by her father until its productions had found a market and it could stand financially alone.

The ware produced here is a true faience, and while the shapes produced are mainly reproductions or variations of classic Greek forms, they possess a marked originality of treatment. The Rookwood Pottery was the first in this country to demonstrate that a purely American art-production, in

which original and conscientious work is made paramount to commercial considerations, can be appreciated by the American public; for financially the enterprise has proved a success.

The Chesapeake Pottery, Baltimore, Md., was started about ten years ago by Messrs. D. F. Haynes & Co. Mr. Haynes, a practical potter of wide experience and an artist and designer of the highest rank, has invented a number of new bodies and produced a wealth of beautiful designs, which, by aid of the printing process in decoration, are to-day beautifying the homes of thousands who could not otherwise enjoy possession of works of artistic merit.

The European exhibits of fancy wall and floor tiles at Philadelphia awakened the American ceramists to a full realization of their insignificance in this broad field.

Scarcely two years after the Centennial, Mr. John G. Low, of Chelsea, Mass., who had finished a course in the art schools of Paris, began, in partnership with his father, the erection of a tile-factory in Chelsea. Less than a year and a half after the completion of the works, we find the firm competing with the English tile-makers at Crewe, under the auspices of one of the oldest societies in England; where they won the gold medal, over all the manufacturers of the United Kingdom, for the best collection of art-tiles exhibited.

It only requires the proper appreciation and encouragement of the public to furnish the incentive to a broader application of the principles which have been mastered by American artists, in order to produce in pottery the best that has been attempted by the older French, Italian, and German schools.

THE SPIDER AS A WEATHER-PROPHET.

MATKUSTAJA.

Af Dagens Krönike, Copenhagen, Sjette Hefte

LONNROT, the Finnish scientist, tells us of an old soldier who could always forecast the weather with exactness. "I have," said the soldier, "a sure weather-prophet in a little spider. Let us visit him and I will tell you what the weather will be for a few days. See him now sitting at the entrance of his house; we shall have rain to-morrow, for he sits near the door. If he had been sitting further away the rain would not come till the day after to-morrow. If he were still further away but turned towards the door, the rain would not come till the third day. Watch the spider to-morrow and you will see him run into his house just before the rain comes. If he does not go in entirely, but leaves a part of his body outside, the rain will not last more than two to three days, but if he becomes entirely invisible, the rain will last longer. If he closes the entrance, it will be stormy weather, cold, with heavy frost, or snow. If you will watch the spider, while it rains, you will see how he once in awhile comes to the door and sticks out his front legs to try the weather. As the weather improves he comes out further and further, and when the weather is good again, he puts half his body out. If he is out entirely and repairs his web or spins a new one, you may be sure the weather will be fine for many days."

Quatremère Disjoulval, a French officer, who was, in 1787, taken as prisoner of war to Holland, and held captive for seven years in Utrecht, spent his enforced idleness in observing spiders. His knowledge of the weather enabled him, in 1795, to say, several weeks in advance, that the water of the Rhine would decrease in an unusual degree. On the 4th of February, 1793, all Holland thought that the winter was over, but Disjoulval, on the strength of his observation of three spiders, prophesied a violent change in the weather; five days after the frost began, and on the thirteenth day, all canals and lakes were frozen, and a severe winter ruled supreme. But it is still more remarkable that Disjoulval could predict the proper time for campaign in 1794-5, thus enabling the French to conquer all Holland and free himself from prison. Early in the fall, he prophesied that the winter would be so severe that the ice on all rivers and canals would be strong enough to carry horses—something which is

rare in Holland. In the beginning of December it did not look as if his prophesy would be verified, and the French began to contemplate a truce with Holland. Before it was concluded, Disjoulval managed to get a message sent secretly to his countrymen to wait two weeks, as at that time a severe frost would set in. They believed him, and put an end to the armistice; before the 29th of December the French passed over the rivers with horses. Disjoulval sent word again that the cold would be still severer in three days. It so happened, and the French crossed over the Rhine, on the ice, to Utrecht, and liberated Disjoulval. Five days later the weather grew so mild that the French generals became very uneasy about the 100,000 troops in Holland, because they had not yet received sufficient war material from France. But Disjoulval came to their help again. He prophesied a new frost. The armies remained, and conquered all Holland.

In the interest of science it is desirable that others should observe the spiders. Let them supply them with food, and observe their mode of living, conscientiously noting down all changes of weather, time, and season. They will thus soon gather sufficient data wherewith to be enabled to foretell the weather, and establish the truth or falsehood of this story.

RELIGIOUS.

PAUL'S RABBINIC EDUCATION.

REV. SAMUEL WEYLER.

Andover Review, Boston, January.

HERO-WORSHIP, common to all mankind, is not wholly wanting in the Christian Church. Apocryphal Gospels tried to envelop Christ's cradle and childhood in a mystic mythical halo; apocryphal Apostolic Acts sought to supplement the meagre records we have of the first sacred college of Christendom. These are the products of the early centuries of our era; while the Middle Ages left us the legendary legacy of the "*Acta Sanctorum*." But even in modern times, when we would fain get along with as few miracles as are absolutely necessary for a supernatural religion, we are still inclined to look upon the first preachers of the Gospel as prodigies. On the one hand, we like to talk of a band of illiterate fishermen revolutionizing the world; on the other, we extol Saul of Tarsus as the most learned and eloquent man of his times. Historical criticism has, indeed, done much to curb our claims to classic erudition for the Gentile Apostle. We are beginning to be satisfied with Pauline doctrine, notwithstanding that his references to Greek poets are few, and probably picked up in the streets rather than in the schools of cultured Tarsus. But it is yet generally maintained that he had a thorough Jewish education; that, although a Hellenist by birth, he was a Talmudist by training, and at least an accomplished Rabbist.

The principal texts upon which this claim rests are, in the first place, in two passages in Acts xxii. : 3; xxvi. : 5, in both of which the author represents Paul as referring to his early life spent at Jerusalem, and asserting to have been brought up in the strictest form of Pharisaism. In the first of these passages there is the additional statement that he received this fanatical instruction "at the feet of Gamaliel." It is worthy of note that the explicit name of Paul's teacher occurs only here; whereas we might expect it in his defense before Agrippa (Act xxvi. : 5) and also in Acts xxiii. : 6, where he tries to win over the Pharisees by exclaiming, "I am a Pharisee, son of a Pharisee," etc. Surely no recommendation could be stronger to such men than the claim to be a disciple of the illustrious and honored Gamaliel. It might equally be expected that Paul would mention it in Phillipians iii. : 5, where he enumerates all his early Jewish advantages.

Paul certainly boasted that *as touching the law* he was a Pharisee, and that after the strictest sect of our religion he *lived a Pharisee*, but to understand these claims it is necessary to bear in mind that the Pharisees were a *party*, not a sect or

school, and the most popular party at that. As Josephus expresses it: "The Pharisees have the multitude on their side."

The party as such was liberal, as it was democratic; but a small sect within the party (called zealots—a sort of Know-Nothings), and as a rule recruited, not from the cultured class, though, of course, not wanting some great leaders—was bigoted, fanatical, and "exceedingly zealous" for Judaism.

Now, these two statements suggest two questions concerning Paul: (a) Was he a learned Pharisee, or simply one of the "multitude" belonging to the party? (b) Was he a liberal or average Pharisee, or did he belong to the zealots?

The author at this stage goes into an elaborate discussion of all the internal evidence of the New Testament on the subject, and concludes in substance, as follows:

I am perfectly willing to concede that Paul's writings contain parallels of thought and expression indicating a direct dependence between the great apostle and the teachings of the Pharisaic scholars of his day. But do they in the least necessitate the supposition that he himself was such a scholar? Does any one claim such learning for the visionary son of Zebedee? Still the Apocalypse contains, by far, more Rabbinic conceptions than all of Paul's letters put together. Nobody looks for such an education in the Alexandrian author of the epistle to the Hebrews, and yet there is to be found more Rabbinism in it than in any Pauline epistle of equal length. There are numerous parallelisms very often verbal between Christ's sayings, and those of eminent Rabbis of his time; still the unanimous verdict of the critics is, that the Son of Man attended no Rabbinical colleges. It will be seen, therefore, that the foregoing arguments place Saul of Tarsus on the same level as, and not higher than, any other New Testament writer. In face of all the evidences, the conclusion is that Saul was a Pharisee, and an extreme one at that, but that he had nothing to do with Gamaliel who was one of the most liberal of men, or with any of the higher educational institutions of his day.

Luke's statement that Paul was brought up "at the feet of Gamaliel" is easily explained by the fact that he was a Gentile who knew almost nothing of the tenets of the Pharisees, and less about the distinction between being brought up in the practices, and in the learning of the Pharisaic schools. He heard, of course, that Paul spent many of his early years at Jerusalem, and that there he imbibed the fanatical ideas which made him a "Pharisee of the Pharisees." And what more natural than that he should attribute his training to the illustrious leader of the Party. Paul was not a man of liberal education. He was the Bunyan, not the Milton, of the early Church.

WHY THE SEVERAL CHURCHES NEED EACH OTHER.

Grenzboten, Leipzig, January.

THAT the Catholic Church could never have survived the expulsion of all heresy, but would have shrunk to a mummy if it had not been driven to gird on its spiritual armor to repel the assaults of the enemy from the Protestant camp, is a familiar saying. Towards scientific progress, the papal hierarchy demeaned itself like a hen when her brood of ducklings takes to the water. She has hardly ceased to bewail the godlessness of science, and, so far as her power reaches, she seeks to seclude her own chickens from the influences of the "Spirit of the age," by means of an *Index expurgatorius*, and to guard against perdition by persecution of investigators. Still time has shown her that progress in natural science can work her but little harm; and, in fact, she has reconciled herself to it more readily than orthodox Lutherism. Indeed the Jesuits have utilized it both for their own glory and that of the Church. Still the Catholic Church continued long to look with a suspicious eye on history and philosophy, until Protestant historians redeemed the Papacy from the aspersions cast on it by the Catholic Josephites, and led its own historians—the Hurters, Gfrörers, and Janssens—to the discovery that history was a profitable field of research. Janssen's teacher, the Protestant, Friedrich Böhmer, was furious in his abuse of the anxious jealousy with which the treasures of the Vatican were guarded (the present Pope is more liberal), asserting, and

with justice, that on the whole, making all due allowance for human frailty, these archives would reflect more credit than discredit on the Church, although, of course, they would dim the halo of sacredness, in which a childish credulity has enveloped the "Early Fathers." The greatest benefactors of the Catholic Church have been the Protestant States of England and Germany. The English converts, Newman and Manning, have imparted more spirituality to Catholicism than it was itself capable of evoking, and Prussia, by means of its gymnasia and university training, has given to the Catholic Church a clergy, such as is not to be found in any Catholic country. The wholesome atmosphere of philosophic spirit, so far from destroying the souls of Catholic theologians, has simply equipped them to become valiant defenders of their faith, while those trained in the priestly seminaries of Catholic countries are powerless to grapple with the "Spirit of the Age"—*Zeitgeist*.

The Pope has now been divested of his temporal power, and, to the lasting benefit of the Catholic Church, the half-Protestants, half-godless, governments of Christendom will render its recovery impossible. Protestant criticism, too, constrains the Catholic Church to guard against any fatal development of superstition. But the services which a hostile Protestantism renders to the Catholic Church have been liberally compensated. In the first place, the Protestant world owes it to the Catholic Church that it remains Christian, for its faith is ever in danger of dying of consumption. The difficulty experienced by the Evangelical Churches in instilling into its youth a religious spirit, which they shall retain steadfastly in the struggle for existence, is matter of experience. The Catholic Church has more means. We may deride these means, or we may let them irritate us, but we must nevertheless admit that they are effective.

Human nature is in this age very much under the dominion of the senses, and the average man is incapable of taking a living interest in events said to have occurred eighteen hundred years ago, or to experience a personal relationship with the "Man of Nazareth," or to believe in a miraculous new-birth of the soul. It is not so much the Lutheran as the Reformed Church which has sought to spiritualize Christianity, and we see now in the whole laity of the Protestant Church what it leads to. In attempting to escape from the polytheistic heathendom of Catholicism, the laity is being fast overwhelmed in the philosophic heathendom of atheism. The Catholic Church, in its daily service of the Mass, brings Christ down from Heaven and places Him in direct communion with the pious. The unphilosophical man cannot maintain a living faith in God without the intervention of a mediator in human form. The person of Christ meets this need, but it is the Catholic Church alone that is capable of bringing Christ home to the unphilosophic mind.

"Well-born, healthy children," says Goethe, through the mouth of a pedagogic overseer, "have many natural gifts; Nature has given to every one all that is necessary for time and duration. Our task is to develop these gifts, and frequently they develop best unaided. But there is one thing that man does not bring into the world with him, but which is, nevertheless, essential to a full and perfect development; that is reverence." How the Catholics cultivate reverence is evidenced in every Catholic Church by every Divine service. The Reformers, on the other hand, appear to have set out with the design of destroying all reverence for authority; and naturally many Protestant princes value Catholicism highly for the reverence it inculcates for all those having authority. Pride and hardness are the outcome of irreverence; these have been especially characteristic of Calvinism, and evidenced in all Protestant countries by a want of sympathy for the poorer classes, and especially with their recreations and pastimes.

But whatever may be the shortcomings of either Church, they are all as essential to each other as are antagonistic

parties to each other in the State, or hostile countries to each other in the progress of national development, or the spirit of negation to the evolution of humanity at large. A church without dissent can no more flourish than a man without enemies. If one wants to see perfect Evangelical Churches, he must seek them in Catholic lands, under the full glare of a hostile Catholic Church. The remark is equally applicable to the Catholics. It is simple matter of observation that every Confession, every party, demeans itself best where it is in a minority and under hostile supervision. Among the several Confessions this is true not only in respect of religious observance, but of moral behavior also. Even the Puritans, who credit themselves with having regenerated morality in Europe, are no exception; when they are long left to themselves, there remains nothing of their much-vaunted rigid morality but the proverbial "cant." We are all sinners, but we would be altogether greater sinners if there were only one Church in the world, irrespective of whether it were Greek, Roman, Lutheran, Calvinistic, or Egidianic. That Christianity is a gift of unspeakably high value will be disputed by none but a fool or an ignoramus. But this possession, too, is subject to the universal law of earthly good—it must be won daily, won in fierce battle with opponents, to insure its retention; and since Mahomedans and Heathen are far too weak to place Christianity on the defensive, there is no other course than for Christianity itself to split into sections which will dispute among themselves about the precious inheritance of the Fathers.

WHAT IS THEOSOPHY?

EDITORIAL.

The Month, London, January.

UNDER the shadow of the various forms of non-Catholic Christianity, and sometimes remaining under their protection, there have sprung up a series of philosophical and religious systems, which cut at the root of all belief in the Divinity of Christ, and undermine faith in a personal God by a system of covert or overt Pantheism. One of the latest developments of this sort of progressive belief, which is really unbelief under a decent disguise, is the set of opinions known by the name of Theosophy. It is at present the fashion, both in England and America. Its Oriental origin throws over it a charm of mystery, and its veiled prophets in the Valley of Thibet are too far away to allow of their character being inquired into.

The first principles of Theosophy are akin to those professed by the school of Hegel. Theosophy regards the universe as a transitory manifestation of the Eternal Reality whence all else proceeds, and into which it ultimately returns. This "Eternal Existence," dimly formulated in the Unconscious and Unknowable of modern European philosophy is, to quote the words of the late Mme. Blavatsky, "the rootless root of all that was, or is, or ever shall be." Life is but one aspect of it. The spirit or divine soul of man is a spark of the One Eternal Existence, "undifferentiated from its parent fire, and, therefore, alike for every human being." This spark has to pass through various form, until at length it reaches the human stage; and, from this stage, its further development is a matter of personal endeavor on the part of the individual man. He has to win for himself, or rather for that principle which is within him, which is his Ego, his true self, that final perfection in which his lower nature will be suppressed, and his higher nature will be once more absorbed in the Eternal Reality from which he originally proceeded. This gradual advance to perfection involves a long series of metempsychoses and reincarnations. During each of these, the individual surrounds himself with a certain environment, with a cloud of "Thought Forms." They are the collective result of all his actions, words, thoughts, during the whole period of his life. It is these which determine the character or environment of his next stage of existence. If he has lived a life of virtue and merit, he will, on arrival at the next stage, find himself encompassed with a cloud of beneficent thought-forms which will aid him to a still further and nobler struggle after the

higher life, and will hasten his advance toward the final goal. Thus advancing, he deserves, at length, to be reckoned among the Mahatmas or great souls, the saints and demigods of Theosophy, to whom the unexplained wonders of modern science—the phenomena of Spiritualism, Hypnotism, Thought-reading, etc., are the merest A B C of knowledge. The Mahatma has the power of seeing that which is invisible to the eyes of ordinary men. He can read the thoughts of men, and that at a distance. Space is no barrier to his activity. He can transport himself hither and thither with lightning speed, and has almost unqualified control of the forces of material nature.

After a certain number of these successive reincarnations the final stage is reached. In the case of the man whose course has eventually led him on to perfection, the great reward to which he at length attains, is the privilege of Nirvana or absorption into the Eternal Reality from which he at first came. But this absorption does not involve the loss of individuality. If, on the contrary, the unhappy man has pursued a downward course, his only prospect is the terrible doom of annihilation.

The happy soul, standing on the brink of Nirvana, has the choice of a different lot. It may by a noble and generous act of self-sacrifice postpone its final happiness for the good of others. It may choose to become again incarnate in order to devote itself to the regeneration of others. It undertakes to continue separate from the Great Reality as long as there remains a single member of the human race unfitted for Nirvana. The power that Mahatmas have merited over all the universe prepares us to expect from them the performance of what ordinary men call miracles. They are not only the heroes of humanity, but they have so purified their human nature, that we may almost describe them as portions of the Deity incarnate.

But there are degrees of perfection even in the sublime virtue of the Mahatmas. They are all regenerators of humanity, but there are some who are prominent above all their fellows, as having attained a more complete conformity to the Divine Nature. These latter are termed "Nirmanakayas." Among them are the founders of new religions, which introduce into the world a higher type of morality than existed previously. Thus Buddha, Confucius, and Jesus Christ were all of them Nirmanakayas. Each deliberately sacrificed himself to become incarnate, and to live and suffer here on earth for the good of men.

The Theosophists assert no less than seven distinct components of man. Of these, four are transitory and perishable, three eternal and imperishable. The perishable elements are the physical body, the vital principle, the astral body, and the animal soul. The three imperishable principles are the spirit, the spiritual soul, and the mind. The four perishable principles form the *personality* of man, the three imperishable his *individuality*. The "Adepts," who constitute a privileged circle below the Mahatmas, have the power of projecting their astral bodies to a distance and of holding intercourse with members of the Brotherhood at a distance, through the medium of their astral senses.

We must not conclude without a few words concerning the central doctrine of "Karma," a term indicating the unvarying chain of cause and effect that governs the universe, in the spiritual as in the physical world. It is not fatalism; for Theosophy asserts most distinctly the freedom of human action. It is the moral order, nothing less than the inexorable law of retribution. It is the law laid down by St. Paul in the words, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." But Theosophy differs from other religions in the absolute universality of the law. Reward and punishment have no place in its systems, except so far as the good man brings upon himself by the inexorable law of Karma the happiness that he has worked out for himself, and the evil man, by the same law, drags himself down to a continually lower level, until he completely extinguishes the divine spark within and brings about his annihilation. There is no mercy, no forgiveness of sin. The law of Karma is blind, automatic, and non-intelligent. The same law extends to the intellectual nature: the Thought-forms with which a man surrounds himself determine his disposition, inclinations, temperament, and natural ability in the next succeeding stage.

The system, like all such systems, contains a great deal that is true, and professes a special regard for Christianity, and in the next number of the *Month* I propose to look more closely into its relations to Christianity, into its theology, and the sanctions of its morality.

Books.

A HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE CIVIL WAR. By John Bach McMaster. Vol. III. D. Appleton and Company. 1892.

[The third volume of this graphic history starts with the purchase of Louisiana by Jefferson in 1803 and, as regards our foreign relations, traces the destructive influence upon our commerce of the restrictive measures of France and England, until Napoleon finally succeeded in involving us in war with England, the last chapter closing with the invasion of Canada, and Hull's surrender of Detroit to the British under Brock on the fifteenth of August, 1812. The internal affairs of the country, the strife of parties, New England jealousy of the growing dominance of the South, and the politics and diplomacy of the period treated, are all presented in connected order. The work, when finished, will unquestionably constitute, beyond all comparison, the most complete national history in existence in any country. The volume is supplemented with a voluminous index of twenty-four pages, which greatly facilitates reference. We will content ourselves here with giving a short abstract of the causes which led up to the war of 1812.]

SHORTLY after the renewal of the war in 1803, a New York Marine Insurance Company, so the story goes, began to suffer losses in consequence of French frigates and privateers capturing ships on which it had risks. The president of the company thereupon wrote to the British Consul, and asked his influence to have an English armed ship stationed off the port to keep the Frenchmen away. Two were sent about the middle of June, 1804, and these came over the bar and anchored by two French frigates then in port. Shortly after, a British vessel, named the *Pitt*, from Greenock, entered the lower bay, and was there brought-to and searched by armed boats of the *Cambrian*, and twenty sailors impressed. The captain subsequently apologized, on the representations of the English Consul, and gave up the men, but Congress, justly incensed at the outrage, passed the Act of March, 1805 (the Non-Importation Act), for the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the United States.

James Monroe had just been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, a very difficult position, for not only had he to explain the provisions of this Act, but to provide for the settlement of innumerable difficulties which had originated in England's attempt to cut off all trade with France and her dependencies. The commercial treaty of 1803 had also expired, and Monroe was to offer a new commercial convention, and at the same time to protest against the decision in the case of the *Aurora*, whose cargo was condemned by the Court of Vice-Admiralty at Newfoundland, although she had discharged it, paid duty, and re-shipped it with a rebate at Charleston. The Court decided that the voyage was continuous, and being so was illegal, the cargo having been shipped at Barcelona, while England was at war with Spain; and when Monroe reached England this decision had been made the basis of a settled policy. Almost at the same time an English order in council laid further restrictions on the neutral trade, declaring that the whole coast of Europe, from Brest to the Elbe, both inclusive, was now blockaded. Vessels bearing the flag of the United States might enter Brest, Embden, Amsterdam, or the Elbe, provided their cargoes were made or grown in the United States or England. Monroe was kept waiting several months in London before even an exchange of powers took place; the business then went on in earnest, and at last, early in December, a treaty, based on the despised, condemned, and hated work of Jay, was almost completed. But before it could be signed the battle of Jena had made Napoleon master of Europe, and, in retaliation for the English orders in council of May 16th, he signed the paper now famous as the Berlin decree. In it he charged England with violating the law of nations, etc., etc., and concluded by declaring the whole coast of England, Scotland, and Wales in a state of blockade, and ordering that no vessel which had so much as touched at an English port should be suffered to enter any port or colony of France. So serious did this appear that Monroe and Pinckney, the United States joint commissioners, were informed that no treaty could be made until it was known what the United States would do. The treaty which is being made, say in substance the British Commissioners, "yields to the United States much of what we believe to be our unquestionable rights of war. To sign such a treaty now would be to hinder ourselves from counteracting the policy of France. To do this would be unwise,

unless the United States will agree to uphold her neutral rights against the decrees of Napoleon."

The United States Commissioners declined to submit such a proposal to their Government, urging that such a treaty with Great Britain would be equivalent to a declaration of war with France. Finally, it was signed by the United States Commissioners under protests of disapproval, and by the English Commissioners subject to the reservation of the King, "that if before the treaty came back from the United States, Napoleon did not abandon his unjust pretensions, or the United States give assurance that these pretensions should be withstood, the treaty would not be binding, and Great Britain would take such measures to counteract the decree as seemed best." His Majesty, however, did not afford the United States a reasonable time for decision. He waited just one week, and then on the seventh of January, 1807, put forth an order in council most ruinous to our carrying trade. No neutral vessel, it was decreed, should be permitted to trade between two ports, both of which were in the possession of France, or any of her allies. If caught doing so, ship and cargo were to be lawful prize.

Then came the affair of the four deserters from His Majesty's frigate, *Melampus*, whom the United States enlisted for the *Chesapeake*, and declined to give up. Admiral Berkley promptly gave orders to the English ships that the *Chesapeake* should be searched for the deserters when caught outside of the limits of the United States. The *Leopard* executed the order and recovered the deserters, but not until the *Chesapeake* was disabled. Jefferson was anxious for the maintenance of peace, and Canning, immediately on learning of the transaction, expressed the regret of the British Government, and promised reparation if the British officers were found to blame. But public opinion was strong on both sides the water, the United States' demands were unacceptable, the negotiations fell through, and Monroe returned home with the information that a British Minister would be sent to the United States to adjust the *Chesapeake* affair.

Meantime the Berlin decree had been speedily followed by one of a like kind from the King of Spain, and Denmark was called on to decide between war with France or England, and Bernadotte was ordered to advance on the country, but within a fortnight Copenhagen was in ashes, and the city and navy in possession of the English.

Almost at the same time the Berlin decree began to be enforced in Holland. English orders in council were aimed at retaliation, and orders were issued which still further hampered the trade between the United States and all countries in alliance with France. Rumors reached America at this time that Napoleon had declared there should be no neutrals, that we must soon fight, and that if we would join the French, he would guarantee us the cession of Canada and Nova Scotia at the peace.

In this dilemma, Jefferson proposed, and the Cabinet unanimously concurred, in the proposal to lay an embargo on American shipping to foreign ports. The proposal was carried through with considerable damage to American industries.

On the retirement of Jefferson, and the election of Madison to the Presidency, negotiations were reopened with England, and for a time the two nations promised to reach a friendly understanding, but Erskine, the English ambassador, appears to have overstepped his instructions, and was recalled by the English Government which disavowed his acts, and sent Jackson to replace him. This latter rendered himself particularly offensive, and the United States decided promptly on retaliatory measures against both France and England, providing that no ship, public or private, flying the flag of France or England should be suffered to enter any port of the United States, and that no merchandise from either country or her colonies might be landed in the United States unless brought in American bottoms. After much discussion, and many amendments in the House and Senate, the measure became law. Its effect was to renew free trade with England and France till March 3, 1811. If before that day either revoked or so changed her edicts that they ceased to hinder the commerce of the United States, the President was to make the same known by proclamation. He was then to wait three months, and if the other belligerent had not in like manner revoked her decrees, nine sections of the Non-intercourse Act would instantly revive and go into force against her. Such an event, it was well known, would result in war, and our ancestors waited with no common anxiety for news of the reception accorded the law by France and England. Napoleon temporized and broke faith, and in the course of two months Ameri-

can ships and cargoes, to the value of ten million dollars, had been seized in France, Spain, Holland, and Naples; but, almost simultaneously with the news of this robbery came overtures from Napoleon for a treaty of commerce, and an intimation that when England should rescind her orders in council, he would rescind the decrees of Berlin and Milan. He had no intention of revoking these decrees. His object was simply to embroil us still further with England. The American Minister in London sought to move the English Government to act on the same lines, but was reminded that the King had given a promise, two years before, that England would abandon her system of orders when France abandoned her system of decrees, and that His Majesty would gladly make the promise good, but Wellesley could not be persuaded that France was sincere, and declined to consult his colleagues, with whom he was at the time at variance. French diplomacy consequently triumphed; the United States threatened England that the provisions of the Non-intercourse Act would be enforced against her; and on June 19, 1812, Madison issued the proclamation declaring this country at war with Great Britain and her dependencies.

A CHRISTIAN APOLOGY. By Paul Schanz, D.D., D.Ph., Professor of Theology at the University of Tübingen. Translated by the Reverend Michael F. Glancey, Inspector of Schools in the Diocese of Birmingham, and the Reverend Victor J. Schobel, D.D., Professor of Dogmatic Theology at St. Mary's, Oscott. In Three Volumes. Vol. I.—God and Nature. 8vo., pp. 439. Vol. II.—God and Revelation. 8vo., pp. 616. New York: Fr. Pustet & Co. 1891.

[This is a work of vast erudition, which does not, as is too often the case, master the author. The scheme of Professor Schanz includes three volumes, the third, with which we are promised a copious index of all three, being not yet published. The first volume discusses the questions raised by the natural sciences. The second deals at length with the Comparative Science of Religion, and with the main issues raised by Biblical Criticism. The third volume, we are told, will be an apologetic treatise on the "Church of Christ." The brief analysis, which the space at disposal permits, gives no idea of the thoroughness of the work and of the interesting way in which certain topics are treated.]

THERE is such a thing as Apologetic Science, which is necessary and important, and which presupposes religion. The Universal Fact of Religion cannot be referred to accidental causes and circumstances, external or internal, but solely to the fact that there is everywhere a religious element in the nature of man. Opposed to this fact are Traditionalism and Ontologism, both of which have been condemned by the Roman Catholic Church.

What are the positive and legitimate proofs of the existence of a divine being, namely, God? This is a question to which modern science, and especially Darwinism, has given much attention. There are four chief points, however, in which the theory of evolution reveals its inability to explain the universe without a first cause. (1.) The beginning and the end of things, the problem which philosophers in all ages have racked their brains to unravel, demand a supernatural cause higher than themselves. (2.) As to Life, the attempts to derive it from the inorganic world have so far completely failed. Consequently, we are obliged to designate the supernatural cause referred to as living and life-giving. (3.) As to Various Forms of Life, the gap between the non-sentient plant and the sentient animal cannot be bridged over, save by the cause mentioned. (4.) None but a self-conscious, free, personal spirit could give existence to sentient and rational man.

Besides the efficient cause, there is in the universe a final cause that must not be ignored. Design in the whole universe and in the individual, both in organic and inorganic nature, in plants, animals, and man, is well adapted to manifest in its full light the wisdom and goodness of the Creator, the spiritual personality of whom has been demonstrated.

The "postulate" of the moral argument implies life after death, and immortality is proved by the universal belief in it, and by metaphysical and moral reasons derived from the nature and activity of the soul. The distinction between body and soul being established all Monistic systems fall to the ground.

In deducing from the results thus far obtained their natural conse-

quences, it seemed desirable to discuss some other questions, the History of Creation, the System of the Universe, the Story of the Flood, and the Unity and Age of the Human Race. It is impossible to take literally the description of Creation in the first chapter of Genesis. Among the various explanations of this chapter, the one which has most probability in its favor is that of *ideal concordance*. The true or Copernican theory of the universe was indeed condemned by the Pope and the Congregation of the Index in 1615,—a fact much to be regretted—but in 1822 the Holy Office declared that it no longer forbade the publication in Rome of works that teach that the earth moves and the sun stands still. The doctrine that the human race is one, has, both anthropologically and philologically, a high degree of probability in its favor. It is now allowed that the antiquity of the human race is somewhat greater than it had been commonly supposed. The lowest estimate varies between 8,000 and 10,000 years. On exegetical and dogmatic grounds, the restriction of the Deluge to Palestine, and the supposition that a portion of the human race besides Noah and his family survived the Flood, are allowable.

All this brings us to the question of supernatural revelation, especially the revelation through Jesus Christ. Since, however, according to Holy Scripture, supernatural revelation began in Paradise, it is necessary to follow the track of this primitive revelation through the religions of divers peoples. The History of Religion follows a downward course, from that of the Indo-Germanic tribes, which stand highest, down through that of Hindus, Iranians, Greeks, Romans, and Germans, to the religious ideas of uncivilized races. Everywhere, both among civilized and uncivilized peoples, there was preserved at least a smouldering ember of ancient religious truth. This constituted the negative preparation for the salvation to come. The positive preparation, in the strict sense, must come from God, and is found in the history of Israel, the chosen people.

Christianity is a new revelation, and not, as is maintained by some, the outcome of religious development, the result of a blending of the Greek spirit with the Semitic religion.

The meaning of revelation and its possibility, necessity, kind, and manner must be understood and also the Criteria of Revelation, that is, Miracles and Prophecies, as they are motives for faith in a divine revelation. The credibility of Holy Scripture is proved both by the history of the Canon, and by testimonies of the Fathers and doctors of the Church to Holy Scripture as a whole and as to its several parts. It is of the utmost importance to understand clearly both the nature and extent of Inspiration. In the Interpretation of Scripture, prudence is required. Without the "Spirit of the Church" no absolute certainty in matters of faith is possible.

Last of all, in a "Christian Apology," we come to the Life of Christ. For the life of Jesus and any estimate of his character, the credibility and genuineness of the Fourth Gospel are of supreme importance—a question which has held the chief place in the New Testament criticism for a hundred years. The divinity of Christ is attested by both Gospels and Epistles, and also by His doctrine and work. Jesus is perfect God, and perfect man, and on account of this miraculous union, He has been called the God-man from the days of Origen until now.

MINERAL STATISTICS FOR 1891. Annual Statistical number of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*. Cloth, 78 pp., 4to. New York: Scientific Publishing Co.

[The ninety-four pages of advertisements with which the text is flanked may be accepted as affording some indication of the wide circle of readers to whom the volume is addressed; and indeed it constitutes a perfect encyclopædia of both scientific and commercial knowledge of all the mineral resources of the Continent, as well as of those minerals imported into the United States, treating as it does of their occurrence in nature, modes of production, and manufacture, import and export, prices, state of the market during the year, not only for the United States, but for the American Continent generally, and also for England in those cases in which that country is either the chief market or chief seat of production. There is also a great mass of statistical information extending over a decade or more, with some forecasts as to the outlook for continued production. There is an article on "Some New Appliances in Machinery for Mines" by William L. Saunders, C.E., indicating the progress in the application of transmitted electricity; and indeed all the articles afford evidence of having been prepared by specialists. Incidentally, too, some of the articles in tracing the progress of industry, reflect a side light on the operation of "protection" in excluding raw materials, the subject of furnaces erected for booming purposes and worked at a loss, and on many other matters of interest to every one interested in mineral industries, or desirous of acquiring information on the subjects treated of.]

The Press.

THE TROUBLE WITH CHILI

[The President's message to Congress on the Chilean question had not appeared when these pages were completed.]

New York Tribune (Rep.), Jan. 19.—Between this country and Chili there is no question whatever except such as can be settled by two gentlemen sitting at a table. And the gentleman sitting at one side of it need say nothing except, when the other gentleman has told his story, simply to ask: "Well, all this being said, what do you think would be your due as a gentleman? Here are differences of view; to settle them should you say that on the whole we owe you an apology or do you owe us one?" Then what? Well, there is this to be taken into account: that a well-bred gentleman with a sense of honor that stands alone and does not need to have tributes paid to it by anybody can afford to submit to slights or disrespect from anybody who is angry, but who cannot strike successfully from the shoulder or ring the bell with a pistol. And between nations what? Nothing but this: that a nation really great does not permit itself to lose its temper—but waits. It does not like to be jostled in the procession or insulted on its way, but it does not let itself into a quarrel upon mere pretenses. The main quality, the staying quality of a great nation, is that it is not easily disturbed in its temper; that it stands for peace. The next quality—always second, always subordinate—is, that when it is pushed beyond endurance, it fights.

New York Herald (Ind.-Dem.), Jan. 19.—The President is bent on war, and relies upon the Chilean correspondence which will soon be made public to inflame the country and cause Congress to declare war. Fortunately there is a prospect that this shrewd political game will be blocked. If Chili cannot be made to see her duty in this matter, England and Spain, it is said, have intimated that they are willing to act as arbitrators. There is no reason why Chili should not apologize. The Chileans, however, are a brave and proud race, and they unquestionably believe that the *Baltimore* assault was a street row for which they are not responsible and for which they should not be expected to apologize. It pleases the Harrison Administration to believe that the *Baltimore* incident was an intentional insult to this Government, and an outrage for which reparation should be made. The facts, therefore, of this *Baltimore* incident are clearly all that there is in dispute, and form a proper subject for arbitration. The honor of both Governments would be preserved by arbitration.

New York Sun (Dem.), Jan. 19.—War with any Power, big or little, means a national calamity, which heaven grant may not come upon us. It is the letting of good blood, the loss of valuable lives, the long sorrow of many hearts. But if in the course of events it becomes necessary to fight for the honor of the flag and the safety of American citizens the world over against outrage, violence, and murder, one thing is certain. The war that is declared and prosecuted to a finish will be the affair of the people of the United States of America, and not the special enterprise of any Administration or the political business of any particular party. Those Mugwumps and professed Democrats who are now suggesting, as directly as they dare, that it would be a political blunder for the Democratic House of Representatives, and for the Democrats outside of Congress, to extend to General Harrison's Administration full and hearty support in the controversy with Chili, deserve to be taken out and shot into an ash-barrel, or at least to have their naturalization papers taken away from them. The past century has produced nothing more contemptible than their argument that if there should be war, the Republican party would gain glory

and advantage thereby, and that expediency therefore requires of Democrats an attitude toward Chili different from what it would naturally be if a Democrat now occupied the White House.

New York Evening Post (Ind.), Jan. 14.—Have our people contemplated what a war with Chili would mean? We will discard all sentimental considerations, and look simply at the sober facts. In the first place, there would be from ten to twelve Chilean ports to blockade. This alone would afford occupation for our navy, even if there were no Chilean cruisers and ironclads to be encountered. But when it came to attacking the enemy on land, the task would be still more difficult. As was shown in the late civil contest, it is a country that cannot be marched over. Troops must be transported from point to point by water, and in a territory of great extent, every portion of which is united in repelling invasion, the disadvantage of carrying on war in that manner is apparent. Assuming, however, as we must assume, that the United States would in the end be triumphant, what would have been gained? It would be far easier to tell what would have been lost. The position we have attained as an exponent of civilization; the benevolent reputation that has enabled us to recommend peace to the warring republics of the hemisphere; our own faith in the progress of nations towards a condition of amity and brotherhood—all these would have been lost. For our gains we should have an increase of the military spirit, which has so often proved fatal to liberty; a readier disposition to indulge our resentments, which denotes a decline in the power of self control, and a tendency to bluster and bully, which generally ends in humiliation. So that even our ostensible gains might well be counted as losses.

New York Journal of Commerce (Ind.), Jan. 18.—There has been a flippancy in the public discussions totally unwarranted by the seriousness of the predicted result. It is very easy to kindle a war spirit by the adroit manipulation of the press. Man is naturally a fighter and ready to resent a supposed insult or an actual injury by the use of hostile force. With many only the bright side of the campaign appears to be presented to the imagination. There is the glitter, and the parade, and the pomp and pride of advancing legions. Few will look on the other side. No account is taken of the deserted homes, the desolate firesides, the widows' weeds, the orphaned children, the broken hearts of parents whose sons return no more to the roof beneath which they were born and cherished. The outlay from a Treasury already supplied by heavy taxes, with its pension list that lays a huge burden on the shoulders of labor, more intolerable with every year, ought itself to suggest some forbearance before we summon our hosts to the battle-field. All these efforts to plunge the country into a foreign war are evil in their birth, and, if successful, commonly result in evil when the history is closed.

New York World (Dem.), Jan. 19.—We have no quarrel with Chili which may not be settled in civilized fashion. We have nothing of honor or anything else to gain by resorting to other than civilized methods. Yet blustering colonels are drilling militia with great ado in some parts of the country, excited newspaper correspondents are "breathing out threatening and slaughter," and a New York newspaper yesterday declared that "Chili must humbly apologize" or accept battle at our hands. Why "humbly?" Why should we desire to inflict humiliation upon a neighboring nation if it is ready without humiliation to make due reparation for any wrong done? The very most that we could urge as a cause of war would be that Chili refuses courteously to withdraw the rude utterance of an indiscreet Minister no longer in office. For us to demand a "humble" apology would be an act of arrogance, shameful to us and so insulting to Chili that it could be answered only by refusal. Fortunately the issue of peace or war is not

left to excited blusterers to decide. We have a Congress in which the sober civilization of the country is represented, and Congress will take plenty of time to consider before authorizing a resort to the barbaric methods of war in a case which it is our duty, as overwhelmingly the stronger nation, to settle peacefully. Our National honor is not of so frail a texture that it must be guarded by the bullying of weaker States.

New York Morning Advertiser (Ind.-Dem.), Jan. 19.—A war, even with a weaker power, as we assume Chili to be, will be a calamity. But every calamity carries some compensation. Every war, as the English Laureate says, is "the sudden making of splendid names," and a war with Chili would certainly develop one name as a compromise candidate between Blaine and Harrison. And that dark horse might be the horse marine, the alert, active, and accomplished Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin F. Tracy, who would have more to do with the immediate making of the war with Chili than would all the rest of the Cabinet, with the President thrown in, combined.

New York Press (Rep.), Jan. 19.—The American Nation, whether facing England or France or Algiers or Mexico, has never made a disadvantageous peace. The result in every instance has been favorable to this country. And so it would be with Chili. Then would come with peace the question of indemnity. This could readily be exacted. The Government receipts at the nitrate ports held by Chili amount, in round numbers, to \$30,000,000 a year. These could be collected by the United States until complete indemnity had been exacted, not for the immediate expenditure alone, but also for the indirect burdens entailed by the struggle.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.), Jan. 19.—From a Power equal to the United States these provocations would long since have led to war. No European Power would have endured them. A fleet and an ultimatum would have long since appeared off Valparaiso. Instead, our Government has waited. It removed the *Baltimore* and replaced it by a fresh vessel and crew, only to find it was our uniform, and not the commander and crew involved in a casual row, for which the streets of Valparaiso were unsafe. A Provisional Government has been permitted to give way to a regular Administration. No fleet has been gathered. Our vessels, however, ready for action, have been studiously disposed so as to convey no threat. Diplomatic correspondence has gone on through the usual channels. Our Minister has not been withdrawn. The pride and susceptibilities of Chili have been consulted at every point. In securing the safety of the refugees in our legation all forms have been waived in asserting the right of asylum, so its substantial reality was conceded by Chili. As it is, Chili has had the impertinence to protest against the salute of the *Yorktown* to the Spanish Minister because it was anxious that his visit to the gunboat with a refugee should be held a personal act and not an official call as Minister. If, in spite of all this, Chili refuses the apology and regret required by countless precedents, and uniformly practiced in like circumstances by this country, war, if it comes, will "exist by the act of" Chili, and not of the United States. We trust even then it may be avoided. It would be a noble and notable proof of generous National confidence in arbitration if a wronged, insulted, and powerful nation were to propose this course. But this would only be possible if Chili were to agree to the principle of arbitration which her representative two years ago at the Washington Conference ostentatiously scouted when it was proposed by the United States.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.), Jan. 17.—Congress could not be justified in making a declaration of war against Chili until that Government should have formally and deliberately refused to make any apology, reparation, or

indemnity to the people of the United States for the murderous deeds of the Valparaiso mob. Even then Congress would be acting with unjustifiable haste in declaring war so long as any door should remain open for peaceful and honorable arbitration. If this Government cannot act magnanimously toward such a Power as Chili, it at least cannot afford to rush into war without the clearest justification in the eyes of the American people and of the civilized world. In the meantime, the ostentatious threats of the Administration and the tremendous military preparations are so many attempts to force the hand of Congress and to familiarize the country with the prospect of an expedition by the army and navy to teach the Chilians better manners. It is rigging up a steam trip-hammer to crush an egg-shell.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), Jan. 16.—In all naval respects the Government is ready for the conflict, and it goes without saying that should war be declared the immense resources of this country would add to its fighting strength continuously, while if necessary a land force could be made ready as if by magic. There is no doubt what the issue of such a contest would be. It is to be hoped there will not be a war and that the Chilians will be led to see the folly of having one. But if it must come it should come speedily and it should be a short and sharp one. The self-respect of the Nation will not allow an outrage upon its honor, its sailors, and its flag to go unpunished. If Chili continues in its present insolent attitude there need be no fear of factions or partisan opposition to a declaration of war. The whole Nation would demand it.

Chicago News (Ind.), Jan. 16.—It is due the American people that they should be the judges of the necessity of war, and every step in the now famous diplomatic controversy must pass under popular review. But it would be unjust to imply that the American people will shrink from war if such should be the only ultimate means of preserving our National dignity and honor. In such an event the humbling of an offensive enemy and the resenting of a National insult would become a duty to which the resources of the Nation would be freely pledged.

Pittsburgh Leader (Ind.), Jan. 17.—That the Chilians have a grievance is a fact which is not to be disputed. But it is a grievance which the United States cannot now redress or even recognize, for to recall Egan now would be to weaken under fire without accomplishing any real good. The bad blood engendered by Egan's conduct led directly to the feeling of hostility which culminated in the attack on the sailors of the *Baltimore* at Valparaiso. For this affair, in which the blood of many American sailors was spilt, an apology is manifestly due from the Chilians. President Harrison's position throughout this trying episode is firm and dignified. He stands upon the dignity of this Nation and the impossibility of its passing over an instance of murderous hostility to American citizens abroad.

Detroit Tribune (Rep.), Jan. 16.—The strong probability is that the President and Congress of the United States will shortly declare war against the insolent and foolhardy strip of country along the western coast of South America, and late developments show almost beyond doubt that no other course is open. Chilian hatred of the United States has led the Government of that country into most flagrant violation of the rights of American citizens and into the most offensive breaches of international courtesy. The course of the Administration at Washington relative to these insults has been one of dignity, caution, and forbearance. But it is clear now that Chilian apologies must be offered at once or the United States must make an appeal to arms.

Salt Lake Tribune (Ind.-Rep.), Jan. 14.—We can understand the impatience of President Harrison because he is an old soldier himself. He is very sensitive about the flag and

the honor of the Republic, and he looks on every soldier in the army and every sailor in the navy as, in one sense of the word, a ward of his so long as he shall be President. At the same time, we think the Secretary of State will hold him steady, and there will be no war. By the way, it is a funny idea: When Secretary Blaine first became Secretary, a common remark was: "The first head that is presented, Blaine will hit at it, but Harrison is a cool and conservative man, and he will keep a check upon him." It seems now that the President is the one that is ready for war, and the Secretary of State is the one who is trying to steady the ship through the channel, and to avoid all the sorrow, and loss, and heartburning which would come of a war.

San Francisco Chronicle (Rep.), Jan. 13.—An affair of this kind is too grave to be settled by a few well-turned phrases of apology, no matter how regretful in tone. If one sets fire to a house he cannot avoid the consequences of his crime by an apology. He must be held amenable to the law which he has violated, and he must make compensation to the person injured. We believe it is clearly the duty of the United States to demand complete reparation and a suitable indemnity from Chili, and to enforce the demand if there be any hesitation in complying with it.

POLITICAL.

THE ECONOMY ISSUE.

THE HOLMAN RESOLUTIONS.

Last week Congressman Holman, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the National House of Representatives, introduced the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That, in the judgment of this House, the granting of subsidies or bounties by Congress, in money, public lands, bonds, or by indorsement, or by pledge of the public credit, to promote special private industries or enterprises of corporations, independent of the question of the constitutional power of Congress to make such grants, is unjust and impolitic, and in manifest conflict with the spirit of our Republican institutions, as it directly tends to create and foster the wealth of favored classes at the expense of the whole people, who bear the burdens of government, and manifestly furnishes undue facilities for the enlargement of great private estates—a policy which a government of the people cannot justly or safely encourage by any form of favoritism in legislation.

RESOLVED, In view of the present condition of the Treasury, and because efficient and honest government can only be assured by the frugal expenditure of the public money, while unnecessary and lavish expenditure, under any and all conditions, leads inevitably to venal and corrupt methods in public affairs, no money ought to be appropriated by Congress from the public Treasury except such as is manifestly necessary to carry on the several Departments frugally, efficiently, and honestly administered.

Both of these were adopted by the House on Jan. 15. The vote on the first stood: yeas, 229; nays, 40; 30 Republicans, and all of the People's party representatives, voted with the Democrats in the affirmative; all the nay votes were cast by Republicans. The second resolution was supported by 164 members, and opposed by 93; of the yeas votes 160 were given by Democrats, and 4 by People's party members; of the nay votes 25 came from the Democratic party, and 3 from the People's party.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), Jan. 17.—There is no possible excuse for subsidies in this country. There is a simple and complete remedy for our declining commerce by adopting the policy of every other nation of the earth and giving to our commerce free ships. By our restrictive policy, misnamed Protection, we have driven American commerce from the seas, forced our own trade into foreign ships, and destroyed an industry that once employed 100,000 American sailors. The whole theory of subsidy enterprise of any kind in this land is offensive to the great mass of American people, and it is reasonable to assume that no subsidy policy can long be maintained against the judgment of the people. Equally at war with the whole genius of free government is the payment of bounties to develop any American industry. It is reasonable and just that generally productive industries of our country

should be protected by tariff duties against the cheaper labor of Europe; but when the doors are once opened for the payment of bounties to any industry, it is offensive to every legitimate enterprise and must be fearfully demoralizing in its tendency. The payment of bounties for sugar manufactured from the God-made forests of the land is a grotesque perversion of every sound theory of Protection, and if it be correct in principle, every product of the farmer would be entitled to a bounty whenever it came in competition with a foreign agricultural product. The people are beginning to realize that what was once a sound Protective policy for legitimate industry has degenerated into the paternal theory that the Government must take care of the people instead of the people taking care of the Government; and we see the logical result of it in the demand of the silver producers for a Government market at 25 per cent. above the markets of the world, and the later demand of the former for a Sub-Treasury scheme by which the Government shall become the purchaser, dealer, and banker for the products of the farm.

Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.), Jan. 15.—Mr. Holman banks on economy, doing it in a demagogical way. After making a display of his zeal for retrenchment he will take good care not to cut off or cut down any appropriation in which his own district is specially interested. That is the regulation thing with the Democracy. About the only real cut will be the postponement of payments actually due, and shoving upon the next Congress the necessity of passing heavy deficiency bills. The truth is that no Congress ever showed a more intelligent regard for the public interest in its appropriations than the last one. Speaker Reed held a firm grip upon the reins, and never for an instant relaxed his hold. Mr. Cannon was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, a man of iron nerve and unimpeachable integrity. Not an appropriation was made which cannot be fully justified. The debate of yesterday afforded the Democracy an opportunity to show up any and all exceptions to this rule. The people will not fail to recognize in that debate a significant vindication of the Republican Congress, that vindication being more in what the Democratic assailants did not say than in the eloquent defense made by Mr. Henderson and others on the Republican side.

Chicago Daily News (Ind.), Jan. 15.—Mr. Holman, in attempting to prevent his fellow-Democrats from enjoying the privilege of passing judgment after due deliberation on many important matters which will come before them during the present session, has shown himself to be rather too austere and unreasonable for any use. If Mr. Holman is afraid to let his associates run loose around the capital within striking distance of the National Treasury his timorous soul should at least conceal its inward quakings until some overt act has wrought their justification. Wise economy is what the public demands of Congress. But if Congress is to make sweeping pledges, as if it were a small boy among the jam-pots, neither dignity nor honor can be won by it.

Chicago Herald (Dem.), Jan. 15.—It is understood that the main purpose of Mr. Holman in offering his resolution was to defeat the appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the World's Fair. But that Mr. Holman and the House should understand is very much more than a private enterprise. It is very much more than a local enterprise. It is not so much a local affair as a lighthouse or a harbor. It is a National affair. The Government has assumed responsibility which it cannot repudiate or shirk without disgrace. It has assumed chief authority over the Exposition through its Board of National Commissioners created by act of Congress. Pursuant to law, it has in its own name extended invitations to all the nations of the earth to be present by their representatives and participate in showing forth the world's progress during the last four hundred years. Every State and Territory of the Union,

every citizen of the country, is interested in making the Exposition in all respects worthy of the occasion and of the greatest republic in the world. The Exposition is to be international, and the responsibility for its success is in a most important sense National. The Nation has made the Exposition its own, and it is the duty of the Nation, through Congress, to see that the financial support is adequate to the vast undertaking. The Holman resolution does not fairly apply to the case.

New York Sun (Dem.), Jan. 17.—The passage of the Holman resolution is bad news for the shrewd financiers in Chicago who are trying to milk the United States of \$5,000,000 more for the profit of that ingenious town. If the Democrats in the House are faithful to the principle embodied in that resolution, Chicago's impudent demand will be laughed out of the House. "It will be well for the interest of the Fair," wrote the Washington correspondent of our esteemed contemporary, the *Chicago Herald*, while the Holman resolution was still under discussion, "if Mr. Holman's resolution is defeated." This correspondent announces that, as might be expected, Mr. Holman is opposed to granting any more money to Chicago, and that the majority of the Committee on Appropriations agree with him. Of course, Chicago will not give up her little game until she is obliged to. The Republican Representatives can be depended upon to vote for a subsidy to the Republican Fair; and the Democratic Representatives from Illinois will be forced to work for Chicago. All sorts of influences and cajolery will be brought to bear upon the Democrats who are opposed to bestowing an additional gratuity on the Windy City. The Democrats, however, have pledged themselves by the passage of the Holman resolution to oppose an appropriation for Chicago.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.), Jan. 15.—The whole system of subsidies and bounties is wrong. If it is not technically unconstitutional it is against the spirit of the Constitution, because it deals unequally with the people and with classes of business. If it is right to pay bounties or subsidies to one class of industries what is there to prevent other industries putting in their claim to equal favor?

Charleston News and Courier (Dem.), Jan. 16.—With the explanation of Mr. Holman, that provision for the "departments" meant provision for "all necessary expenditures of the Government," no reasonable objection could be found to this statement of public policy as determined by the pure spirit of republican institutions. It stung the Republicans to the quick, nevertheless. Every sentiment expressed in the resolution was a reflection on the principles of their party and the record of their party. They were put on the defensive at once, and the day was consumed in their efforts to break the force of the declarations which scored them so effectively without containing a single direct reference to them.

THE RUSSIAN RELIEF QUESTION.

Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross (whose headquarters are in Washington), has published a letter, addressed "To the American People," upon the refusal of the House of Representatives to authorize the transportation to Russia at Government expense of the food supplies that have been collected in this country for the relief of the Russian people. She makes a statement of the facts, which she presents with "all due respect for the arguments adduced in dissent, each of which in its special direction bore weight, and was entitled to consideration." She says that "Russia, through its efficient legation, has offered to transport the gifts herself from New York to her own ports, providing the cost of such transportation does not exceed the value of the gifts," and adds:

This way is always open; it remains for the people of a grand country like ours, seeking to be foremost in all great movements and endeavors, at this very moment raising money in untold millions for exhibits, and inviting all the world to come and view its grandeur,

it remains for us, as this people, to decide if we will send our basket of food to our poor perishing neighbor across the way or if we will set it on our own doorstep and leave him to come and carry it away if he is able while we look on. Both methods serve the purposes of charity; it is merely the brand of hospitality which is at question.

Accompanying Miss Barton's letter is a communication addressed to her by A. Greger, Chargé d'Affaires of the Russian Legation at Washington, in which he says:

I deem it proper to assure you, in the name of the Russian Government, that the Red Cross organization, which you have the honor to represent, will be in all respects a most acceptable medium for such transmission and distribution [of food supplies from America], and is so recognized by my Government.

Dispatch from London, Jan. 15.—Mr. Christopher Furness, member of Parliament for Hartlepool, has invited subscriptions from British ship-owners to defray the cost of conveying to the Russian famine sufferers 4,000,000 pounds of flour, contributed in the United States.

Dispatch from Washington, New York Times, Jan. 16.—The call made by Mr. Furness of England for subscriptions from British ship-owners to defray the cost of transporting American flour contributions to the Russian famine sufferers may result in the Senate resolution authorizing the lease of a vessel in which to send American food contributions, again being called up in the House. Mr. Lind, who represents one of the Minnesota districts which were most active in the work of relief, said today, when he heard of the action of Mr. Furness, that he felt like offering a vote of thanks to Mr. Furness, but was afraid it might be taken too seriously. Were it not that the suffering was so intense and that in the interest of humanity any plan which would get food to the starving Russians should be welcomed, he would prefer that the food should be sunk rather than carried through money raised by British subscriptions. Other friends of the Senate resolution expressed themselves as shamed by the circumstances that made it possible for such a movement to be started by a representative of Great Britain.

DISCOURAGEMENT FOR THE LIFE-SAVERS.

Cleveland Leader (Rep.), Jan. 14.—As this is to be an economical Congress we suppose Congressman Lockwood's bill to increase the pay of the men in the Life-Saving Service stands little chance of passage. Nevertheless it is a very just measure and ought to be enacted. The men in this responsible and dangerous work should be better provided for than they are now.

THE MUGWUMPS.

Harper's Weekly (Ind., New York), Jan. 16.—The political year 1892 opens obscurely, because although the Democrats have an immense majority in the House of Representatives, and the Republicans will undoubtedly nominate Mr. Blaine for the Presidency unless he declines, yet there is widely diffused discontent. In the Democratic party it is due to the remarkable ascendancy of Senator Hill, who, in the great State whose vote is regarded as decisive of the Democratic Presidential nomination, if not of the election, has acquired absolute control of the party machine which will determine the action of the party in New York. On the Republican side the discontent is due to a similar cause—hostility to the present active leadership. If Messrs. Hill and Gorman and Tammany Hall are distasteful to a certain body of Democrats, no less are Messrs. Quay, Platt, Clarkson and Co. to many Republicans. The evident tendency of the Democratic party, now that success has put it off its good behavior, dissatisfies also a large Independent vote, which is not conciliated by the present Republican leadership. This dissatisfaction has already produced a proposal and public discussion in Boston of the wisdom of a new party organization upon a platform of low tariff, honest currency, and civil service reform. There is no sincere party enthusiasm apparent anywhere. There are old Republicans who remember proudly, and young Democrats

who hope earnestly, but there is no pride in the present attitude or tendency on either side. At the opening of the year it seems as if Independent action in the National election would be determined largely by conditions which do not yet appear. As long as Mr. Cleveland apparently represented the real purpose of his party, Independent sentiment in general was predisposed toward him. We say in general, because there were very decided and significant exceptions. But the fact that the actual and uncontested Democratic leadership is now shown to be opposed to the spirit and the views of Mr. Cleveland, naturally arrests such pre-disposition. It discloses a situation which might undoubtedly affect many Independent votes, even in the event of his nomination. His reform views, even upon the tariff, did not commend him to the warm or united loyalty of his party, and his nomination this year might be regarded by many voters as a mere stroke of supposed expediency, like that of Horace Greeley in 1872. That was not an honest nomination, because it did not represent the real spirit of the party that made it. The Independent support of Mr. Cleveland in 1884 was not due to preference for his party, but to a conviction that his opponent ought to be defeated for other than party reasons, and to personal confidence in Mr. Cleveland. The Independent vote as a whole has never returned to the Republican party, but neither has it become identified with the Democratic party. Undoubtedly it is now very much larger than ever, and it will observe the development of the political situation with very great interest.

Boston Herald (Ind.), Jan. 14.—The meeting of several prominent Independents in politics in New York, for the purpose of having a dinner and an informal talk, seems to have occasioned a considerable amount of interest. There are certain matters in life that are so obvious that they can be judged of on the same mathematical basis that two and two make four. It needs no argument to convince anyone who knows that the prominent Independents in this and in New York State will vote neither for Mr. Hill nor Mr. Blaine. Indeed, the list of excluded candidates might be considerably prolonged. Whether these Independents would consider it advisable to put forth a ticket of their own in the event of what they would consider improper Presidential nominations made by both political parties, is a question which cannot be answered at this time, for the good and sufficient reason that the Independent who should now make that affirmation would show by so doing his want of political sagacity. A great many things are desirable that are not expedient, and the Independents cannot afford to fritter away their influence and make a laughingstock of themselves by adopting a course that would expose them to an overwhelming defeat, without even the consolation of public interest in their undertaking. The Independent movement is not for this year alone, but for many years that are to come, and those who are charged, or who charge themselves, with the duty of directing this somewhat irregular organization have to bear in mind the necessity of preserving the reputation of the party, not only for high moral principles, but for sound common sense.

Washington Post (Ind.), Jan. 17.—That the Mugwump voter ceased to be a formidable political factor after the election of 1884 has been rather generally understood by everybody but the Mugwump himself. Not satisfied with the defeat of Mr. Blaine, the Mugwump proceeded to wrap himself up in a great idea. He imagined that his mission on earth was to pose as the great immaculate balance wheel for everything of a public and political nature, and his lease of power was supposed to be indefinite. Not long after the memorable campaign of 1884, the general public was able to place the proper estimate on the self-appointed guardian of the country's political morals, and now the Mugwump himself has begun to realize that his days of influence are past. Instead of

being able to throw the great State of New York about by its political tail, the Mugwumps have not the power to defeat a candidate who is so fortunate as to incur their displeasure. The Mugwumps are like the Farmers' Alliance and all other fitful political movements. They are single-barreled creations, and can discharge but one effective load. The Mugwumps fired their fatal shot from ambush in 1884, and their power for perpetrating political mischief is forever gone.

CLEVELAND AND HILL.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), Jan. 17.—It goes without saying that four-fifths of the Democratic people of Pennsylvania prefer Cleveland to any other candidate for President. The fact that he is not specially strong with politicians only strengthens him with the masses, and the dominating sentiment of the party has been aroused to earnest action by the aggressive effort to defeat Cleveland. The primaries in this city to-morrow evening will give nearly every ward to the Cleveland people, and all indications now point to an overwhelming majority for him in the coming State Convention.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.), Jan. 18.—The *York Gazette* construes a recent paragraph in the *Record* as an abandonment of hope for the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland and a tacit suggestion of the substitution of the candidacy of Governor Pattison. The mind of the *Gazette* is clouded with its own conceit. It sees the thing that is not. The *Record* insists on the candidacy of Cleveland, and has no idea of abandoning its preference. But the New Yorkers must take Cleveland, or lose the chance of naming a New Yorker. In case Mr. Cleveland cannot secure the delegation from his own State, the nomination will go elsewhere. The *Record's* first choice, in that event, would be Senator Carlisle. But a Western man, sound on the tariff question and the silver question, ought to be nominated if Mr. Cleveland's own State should turn him down. We think, however, that by the time the Convention shall have assembled the leaders of the Democracy will see the necessity of consulting the desire of the masses.

Harrisburg Patriot (Dem.), Jan. 14.—Cleveland has clearly, steadily, and rapidly declined with the party in New York during the past year. It is equally true also that the anti-Cleveland sentiment among Democrats of National prominence elsewhere has grown and to-day there exists at the National capital a well-organized body of potential and trusted party leaders who view the ex-President's nomination with anything but favorable eyes. This being the fact it is no wonder that sincere admirers of Cleveland who ardently desire his nomination and election are yet disposed to pause before urging his candidacy without taking into account the increasing forces of the opposition.

Boston Post (Dem.), Jan. 16.—A canvass of the New Jersey Legislature, to ascertain the choice of the Democratic members for candidate for President, shows thirty-one for Cleveland, nine for Hill, and six for the "favorite son" of the State, Leon Abbott. New Jersey is close to New York, not only geographically, but in its interests and its ways of thinking. If anywhere, the alleged strength of Hill as a candidate ought to appear there. Outside his own State—except a solitary voice from Shelbyville, Ind.—no one calls for Hill to lead the Democratic armies this year.

Boston Journal (Rep.), Jan. 16.—We are aware that some short-sighted Cleveland organs assure their readers that Senator Hill is a man without a following outside of Tammany, and that it is preposterous to talk of him as a possible candidate for the Presidency. But he is an injudicious friend of Mr. Cleveland who talks in such a strain as that. Unless Mr. Cleveland's friends bestir themselves speedily, they are likely to be overwhelmingly outvoted in the Democratic nominating Convention. So far have these influences already

gone that the careful and friendly Washington correspondent of the Providence *Journal* admitted the other day that the defeat of Mr. Cleveland in the Convention seemed to be inevitable. Senator Hill may not be able to secure the nomination for himself, but he will have more influence in dictating it than any other man.

Interview with Senator John M. Palmer, Atlanta Journal, Jan. 16.—I always did have a hankering for Cleveland, and I have got it yet. If they would let us take Cleveland we could elect him. If New Yorkers will quit their foolish wrangling, and will do the square thing by Cleveland, the balance of the country will gladly stand to his support.

FOREIGN.

GARZA AND HIS RAID.

México Moderno (New York), Jan. 9.—The way in which the American press magnifies the ridiculous revolutionary attempt of Catarino Garza is laughable. Day after day columns of most absurd and improbable matter about him are telegraphed. The statements that "Catarino finally crossed the frontier at the head of 4,000 men," that "the only reason he has not attacked any part of Mexico is because he hopes that the Mexican army will concentrate on the right bank of the Bravo, which will allow him and his partisans to appear in the south of the Republic," that "two or three prominent Generals of the Mexican army and the troops under their command have pronounced in favor of Garza," are specimens of the wretched stuff which the daily press has received and published every day during the last week. The story of this Quixotic revolution and of the condition in which it is at present can be told in very few words. Catarino Garza, in consequence of certain acts that were far from honorable, was obliged to expatriate himself, and, leaving Matamoras where he resided, went to live in a petty Texan town called Palito Blanco. There he began to publish a diminutive weekly entitled *El Libre Pensador* (the *Free-Thinker*), the sole purpose of which was to insult and defame, not the Government of General Diaz in general, but certain individuals. His writings were most venomous, and in them he respected neither the private life nor the most sacred privileges of the person whom he selected as a mark. Finally, in a number of the *Libre Pensador*, Garza published an article against General Bernardo Reyes, Governor of the State of New Leon, couched in gross terms, and containing infamous and malignant allusions to the respectable mother of the gallant General Reyes. The latter took the necessary steps to have Garza punished for his libel, under the laws of this country, if he could be found in United States territory. General Reyes obtained a warrant for the arrest of Garza, and tried to execute it; but the latter, having got wind of the proceeding, ran away to parts unknown. While thus a fugitive from justice, Garza has managed to recruit some Mexican *rancheros* and lawless Texans, and other Americans. With these he has tried two or three times to enter Mexico, but has been driven back to Texas by the Mexican troops which guard the frontier. As we have shown, there is no "General" Garza, and no "revolution"—naught but a fugitive from American justice, who, taking advantage of the lack of vigilance of the feeble troops and police on the United States side of the Rio Bravo, has become famous solely because the press of this country has wanted him to become so. The only party to blame for the state of things on the frontier is the Government at Washington, which does not keep soldiers enough to preserve order on such a long boundary line, and to catch banditti of the type of "General" Garza.

PRESIDENT DIAZ ON GARZA.

From an interview with President Diaz, New York World, Jan. 14.—When asked what he thought of the reports as to the Catholic clergy

being behind the Garza movement, General Diaz said: "I can hardly credit it. By engaging in such a harebrained scheme the priests would certainly be belying their reputation for perspicacity. I have no doubt that the clergy at heart would hail the success of a revolution. But they have sense enough to see that it is out of the question. . . . The raid was evidently carried out in the interest of speculators. On the day that Garza crossed over to the Mexican side the news was telegraphed in a greatly exaggerated form to London before the news had really reached here. Probably before the despatch announcing the invasion had reached its destination Garza was back on American territory. But the news wrought the desired effect, for Mexican 6 per cent. bonds fell three or four points, only to recover again when the insignificance of the raid was understood. But the speculators struck while the iron was hot, and I need not tell you that a man who turns several thousand pounds by a successful *coup de bourse* will not stint a paltry thousand dollars to a misguided, reckless adventurer of whom he makes a tool. Garza's followers I believe to be made up very largely of people of Mexican descent scattered over the southern portion of the State of Texas. Unfortunately many of that class are lazy and poor, and, like all ignorant people whose fortunes are desperate, they are easily attracted to any cause or leader under whom they hope to better themselves. I do not think they ever numbered more than one hundred and fifty, and at the present moment Garza's band may be said no longer to exist. Such of them as survived the encounter with the Texas rangers are now dispersed and lurking in mountain hiding-places."

THE ENGLISH SUCCESSION.

New York Sun, Jan. 16.—There is much more significance than might at first sight be supposed in the widely different feelings with which the news of the death of the Duke of Clarence was received by the English aristocracy on the one hand and by the middle and lower classes on the other. We are told that when the announcement of the event was made at the Mansion House, in the city of London, it was heard with stolid indifference; whereas in the West End conspicuous members of society gathered in groups discussing anxiously the possible bearings of the Prince's decease on the succession to the crown. The masses of the English people are not in the least concerned; they are, on the contrary, rather pleased than otherwise that the death of Albert Victor should have brought the Duchess of Fife and her daughter, who will be half an Englishwoman, one step nearer to the throne. On the other hand, the contemplation of the accession of either of those ladies cannot but cause heartburnings among the English aristocracy. They do not relish the idea of the Duke of Fife's occupying the position of Prince Consort, and they foresee that the assumption of the crown by the Lady Alexandra Duff might involve the attainment of complete ascendancy at court by her relatives on the father's side. Those are contingencies, however, which would have to be faced should the new heir presumptive, Prince George of Wales, who has but just recovered from a dangerous illness, die without heirs. The masses of the English people have always welcomed, and the nobles as a body have always disliked, the marriage of subjects with members of the royal family in the direct line of succession.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

New York Times, Jan. 18.—To-day the German Empire comes of age, for this is the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of that mighty political structure. On Jan. 18, 1871, William, King of Prussia, was formally crowned German Emperor at Versailles, amid the thunder of the artillery reserve of the allied army besieging Paris. Early in the preceding November, the States of the South of Germany took steps toward a closer

military connection with Prussia, the leading one of the German States allied against France in the Franco-Prussian War. On Nov. 30, the King of Bavaria addressed an open circular letter to the various German Governments, twenty-seven in all, soliciting their views relative to the election of William of Prussia as sovereign of Germany with the title of "German Emperor." Answers were promptly received from each State and were in the affirmative. At that time the territory geographically designated as "Germany" included and consisted of two political combinations known as the North German and the South German Confederations, the former being under the leadership of Prussia and having a liberal Constitution. On learning of the unanimous desire of the Governments as expressed in the replies to the Bavarian circular, the Diet of the North German Confederation made the alterations necessary in the Confederation's Constitution that the Confederation might be so changed in terms as to become the "German Empire." The States of the Southern Confederation were invited to accept the revised Constitution, an invitation which was accepted by all the State Councils except that of Bavaria. The Reichstag, or joint assembly of the combining States, voted to establish a political fiction, to the effect that the united German Empire should date its birth from Jan. 1, 1871, and it tendered the imperial crown to the King of Prussia, then in command of the German troops before Paris. In deference to Bavaria's tardiness, Wilhelm delayed his formal written acceptance until Jan. 14, when, without longer awaiting intelligence from the Bavarian Council, he addressed an open letter to the German Princes, announcing his acceptance. The coronation ceremonial was held four days later, and on the 21st the Bavarian Council adopted the Constitution. The war with France having as one of its results the annexation to Germany of the rich Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, those two districts were, by an imperial proclamation of Kaiser Wilhelm, added to his realm as a "Reichsland," or imperial domain, June 9, 1871. The German Empire of 1892 consists of twenty-six States and has a population of 48,000,000, exclusive of colonies. It has an area, exclusive of colonies, of 211,170 square miles. Few constitutional Governments in the world are more compact in government than it. A century ago what was known as "Germany," or, more properly and formally, "the Holy Roman Empire," was composed of nearly 800 States, a motley of feudal anachronisms ridiculed by Europe.

PROSPERITY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

London Bullionist, Jan. 9.—The population of India has advanced in the decade 1880 to 1890 from 199 to 220 millions, an advance of 21 millions, as against one of 7 millions in the previous decade. Australasia has grown from 2.7 to 3.8 millions, the Cape of Good Hope from 720,000 to 1,520,000, that is to say, it has more than doubled; and British North America from 4½ to 5 millions. The total trade of India has increased by 38 per cent., while the debt has increased by only 27 per cent. The debt of the Straits Settlement was never a million, and is now only £6,000, while the total trade has risen from £26,030,000 to £47,350,000—nearly 90 per cent.—a marvelous progress, and apparently spread in every direction. The total trade of Australasia, with a population even now only reaching four millions, was £85,500,000 in 1880, and £131,965,000 in 1890, an advance of more than 50 per cent., but unfortunately the debt rose still more rapidly. It was about 88 millions in 1880, and 183 millions in 1890. In other words, it had more than doubled in ten years. The trade of Canada and other North American provinces rose from 38.9 millions sterling in 1880 to 47.5 millions in 1890, but the debt also rose from 32 to nearly 50 millions sterling. There is

some excuse for this increase of debt, because of the heavy cost and vast importance of the great railway lines crossing the Continent. The trade of Natal has grown from three to about six millions, or nearly doubled, but the debt has trebled. The trade of the Cape has advanced from 17 to 20.4 millions, but the debt from 11.4 to 23.7 millions. With the other Colonies, which are more completely under the control of the Crown, we need not trouble ourselves. Their debts are small and easy of management, and their trade is generally slowly growing. It is only to be noticed that the more self-governing a Colony is, and the smaller the influence of the Home Government, the more readily does it accumulate debt.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY IN NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand Herald (Auckland), Nov. 30.—The institution by Mr. Ballance of an Association based upon the caucus system, for the promotion of the objects of his party, the most prominent of which is the spoliation of every landowner in New Zealand, is pleasantly termed by its promoters the National Liberal Federation. The proposal means a gigantic coöperative association, into which all the powers of the State, from the call-boy upwards, are to be enlisted, in order to obtain possession of supreme power, and along with it the control of the public revenues. Of the use to be made of those material advantages there is very little room for doubt. The State, which means the party supported by this organization, is to be the owner of the land, the mines, the railways, the coastal shipping, is to be master of the currency, through the agency of a State bank of issue, is to determine rents, rates of interest, and limitations in recovering the same, the political influence of property is to be annihilated, and a committee elected under those cheerful influences is to take the place of the Legislative Council; also the Governor is to be chosen by the people. The Socialistic party is already an organization of the most complete kind, beginning with the trades unions, and passing onwards with increasing political intensity to the trade and labor councils which at the present time are all-powerful factors in moving the administration of the country. The thing wanting and wanted on the other side is organization, without which patriotism, wealth, intelligence, and good-will are thrown away.

THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

PROGRESSIVE IDEAS FROM THE NEW YORK "TIMES."

New York Times, Jan. 14.—The real position of the liquor-dealers is that all excise laws are an unwarrantable interference with an honest trade. Very few of them venture openly to take this position, though it is more respectable than the position they do take of advocating a restrictive law that does not restrict and that defeats itself. If liquor-selling be as respectable and harmless a calling as any other, restriction is in fact an impertinence and an oppression. Nobody ought to be prevented from opening a saloon wherever he thinks he can make it pay any more than he ought to be prevented from opening a grocery. The State does not undertake to limit the number of groceries or to apportion them, but allows people to open as many as they like in accordance with the demand, subject to the risk of bankruptcy if they overestimate the demand. If the liquor-dealers would take that ground, we repeat, their position would be more respectable than it is. What they do is to consent to the passage of an excise law which they think they can nullify, and even to demand special favors for their trade, as is shown by their proposition now pending for an opening of the saloons

on Sunday, a privilege not allowed by law to other trades. People who are neither Prohibitionists nor liquor-dealers ought to make up their minds what they mean by an excise law. Is it a question of morals, a question of revenue, or merely a question of police? At present, it seems to us mainly a question of political reform, a question of "the saloon in politics." In this State, as in a great many others, the liquor interest is so organized and consolidated as to constitute a formidable political force, and a political force that makes steadily for unrighteousness. The election of Hill at the cost of the defeat of Cleveland was an event that is directly attributable to the power of the saloons, of which Mr. Hill, as Governor of New York, was the unscrupulous agent. There is no counterbalancing force that is equally organized. When the people at large come to see how dangerous to every public interest the liquor interest is, their numbers will supply the place of the organization of the liquor-dealers, based purely upon private interest. They will insist that a trade so dangerous shall not be treated as either theoretically or practically a trade on the same footing with any other, equally entitled to protection and to non-interference. The natural outcome of this sentiment will be a demand for a law that will really diminish the political power of the saloons. The State need not trouble itself with the futile effort to withhold from a drunkard the facilities for getting drunk. What it needs to trouble itself about is to prevent the State itself from being "run" in the interest of the liquor traffic, as this State has been during the Governorship of Hill. The only method of doing this is by restricting the license. The main value of a high license is its tendency to restrict the number of saloons, for the question of revenue is a minor question, even if it enters into the discussion at all. Nobody entertains any hope of securing from this Legislature a restrictive measure, and it is pertinent to ask whether no legislation at all would not be better than the existing legislation. If we abolish the whole system of excise, licenses and all, it is unlikely that there would be any more saloons or any more drinking than now. What we should gain would be that the liquor-dealers, being no longer subjected to the pretense of regulation, would no longer have an interest in combining for political purposes, and their combination, as we all know, is very influential and mischievous in all political matters, and not merely in matters that directly affect the liquor interests. Whoever considers the course of politics in this State for the past seven or eight years will probably agree that our politics would have been more decent and more useful if all statutory restrictions upon the liquor traffic had been repealed at the beginning of that period.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE BRUSSELS TREATY.

Boston Traveller, Jan. 14.—It is a matter of congratulation that the Senate has reconsidered its ill-advised action of last session, and has finally ratified the Brussels treaty. The credit for this action is largely due to President Harrison and to Senator Sherman. The treaty was negotiated by the representatives of seventeen nations, who met at Brussels in July, 1890, and that ratification of all the Governments represented was necessary to give it validity. The chief objection urged against it in the Senate was the traditional policy of the United States to refuse interference in the affairs of the Old World, and this came near defeating its ratification. On this account we regard the disclaimer of any participation in the partition of Africa now being carried on by European nations, which the Senate has coupled with its ratification, as wise. The Senate also approves the action of the French Government in reserving assent to that portion of the treaty which gives the right of search. With this treaty now given validity, we may hope that the infamous slave traffic may be broken up. We wish there were as good

grounds for looking for the breaking up of the more infamous rum traffic with Africa.

A CALL FOR THE RENOMINATION OF ST. JOHN.—We are approaching the most hotly contested campaign ever conducted in this country, and the man to lead the Prohibition host is John P. St. John. After the campaign in 1884 he was burned in effigy by Republican rioters all over this country. The Republican press, led by the *New York Tribune*, *Philadelphia Press*, and the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, did their level best (or worst) to blast and ruin his personal character, and to retire him in disgrace into obscurity. But out of the fire of hatred and persecution, St. John came unharmed, and to-day he is revered and almost worshipped in thousands and thousands of homes throughout the land. Every man, woman, and child in the land will know who St. John is and what he stands for. They will all know that a vote for him will be a vote against the saloon. We believe that over a million votes will be polled for the Prohibition party if St. John is the standard-bearer. The *People* therefore nominates as the candidate for President on the Prohibition ticket Hon. John P. St. John of Kansas.—*Scranton (Pa.) People (Proh.)*, Jan. 16.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

THE LOTTERY FIGHT.

A LETTER FROM CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Cardinal Gibbons has written the following letter to Gen. G. D. Johnston, of New Orleans: Baltimore, Jan. 11, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR.—In reference to our conversation this morning, and prescinding from all political aspects of the case, I wish to express to you the hope that the efforts of those who, like yourself, are opposing the renewal of the Louisiana Lottery charter, will result in the suppression of the evil that now rests on the fair State of Louisiana.

I heartily commend every movement in favor of public morality, virtue, and honesty, and it seems to me that the question, Shall the Louisiana Lottery continue under the law's protection its scandalous business?—is preeminently one of morality and virtue. The practical working of the company tends to enrich the few at the expense and misery of the many, to tempt the poor and those who can as little afford it to squander their earnings in the vain, delusive, Tantalus-like hope of one day becoming possessors of a winning number. And oftentimes it is not unknown that the fever of gambling has impelled many to theft and dishonesty for the means of another venture, of purchasing another ticket. A business whose plain, manifest, inevitable result and influence on the people is such, is indeed an enemy to the honesty and peace of any community, to the happiness and comfort of home, and to individual thrift and enterprise; and it is the duty of every upright citizen and earnest Christian to aid in its dethronement or suppression.

Christian charity and natural philanthropy alike dictate that we remove pitfalls of destruction from the unwary, and withdraw the innocent and weak from temptation. Those bent on suicide should be restrained. The burning fagot should be snatched from the child's hand. That the Louisiana Lottery, as it is presented to us, proves a snare and a delusion to thousands, and is destructive of peace of mind and energy of action, so necessary to pursue honorable careers and to properly acquit one's self of life's duties, we cannot doubt. The daily operations of the scheme make the point clear. Worthy, then, of praise and commendation are they who strive to quicken the public conscience, and to array public sentiment against the continuance of the evil, who speak and labor in behalf of their fellow-men by removing from their midst an enemy to their manhood, their homes, and their prosperity.

Were the evil confined solely to the State of Louisiana, I should refrain from giving expression to my sentiments, but since, like a giant tree, it has extended and spread its branches over the entire land, and embraced in the area of its operations Maryland and the District of Columbia with which I am connected, I could not but raise my voice in protest and in prayer that our faithful people might help forward the good work of putting an end to its ravages.

I am with much regard, yours faithfully in Christ,
J. CARD. GIBBONS.

THE CURSE OF ASIA, AND THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Rev. A. P. Happer, D.D., in the Evangelist (New York), Jan. 14.—The British Government in India, to increase its revenue, has authorized the licensing of shops throughout India and Burmah for the free sale of opium.

These licenses are issued in a very unusual form. Those who take the license come under obligation to sell a stipulated amount, or to pay a forfeit! Thus the Government almost compels the holders of the license to stimulate its subjects to consume a deadly poison! The door is thrown wide open for all the inhabitants of India to take that which destroys at once the body and the soul. The unrestricted sale of opium is permitted in Java, with its twenty millions of population. It is also permitted in the French possessions in Southeastern Asia, with a population of eight or ten millions. The vice is also carried by the Chinese immigrants into Siam, and all the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. If the populations of the various countries in Asia, in which the free sale of opium is permitted, are added together, the aggregate number is more than six hundred millions!! In Europe and America the sale is restricted to medicinal use, by the direction of physicians, and the vials and boxes containing it, when thus given out by druggists, are carefully labeled "Poison." So the laws of China once prohibited the sale and use of opium, the violation of which was punished by death. So earnest were the Chinese to prevent its introduction into the country, that the Government became involved in a costly war with England about it, at the close of which a treaty was made, in which England recognized China's right to prohibit the introduction of opium, but left it with China to seize the vessels that smuggled it in, and confiscate the vessel and cargo! But as the smugglers were Englishmen, and the ships English ships, the Chinese were afraid to execute the law, and so opium was brought in *English bottoms* from India to China from 1842 to 1860. After thus fighting the traffic for sixty years, the Chinese Government, finding it could not stop the smuggling of opium into the country by British vessels, finally gave up the contest, and submitted to legalize the horrible traffic which it could not destroy. And once admitting it into the country, it could not enforce the laws against its sale and use, and shops were opened in every city and town and village in the empire. The next step was, as they could not keep out the opium from India, to begin the cultivation of the poppy in China itself. Now the opium made from the native-grown poppy is said to be three times as much in quantity as that imported from India. In the district where it is thus grown, the price of the native opium is very cheap, and its consumption has spread among men, women, and children, so that some resident missionaries in those districts say that sixty and seventy out of every hundred of the people are, more or less, opium eaters! When I went to China in 1844, it was supposed that two millions used it. Before I left China, I estimated that the two millions had grown to forty millions, while Mr. Hudson Taylor now puts the number of those who use it directly or indirectly at one hundred millions!! Now let us sum up the enormous extent of this curse. The population of India and Burmah, according to the Census taken last year, is 285,000,000; that of China is 350,000,000, some make it 400,000,000. The Island of Java counts its 20,000,000, to which the French possessions in Southeastern Asia add at least 10,000,000 more. The Eastern Archipelago has say 5,000,000, making altogether a total of 670,000,000!! This curse of Asia has been saddled upon that continent by Christian Europe! For this terrible blight cast upon the greatest of the four quarters of the globe, the British Government is chiefly responsible. A hundred years ago the East India Company commenced to monopolize the production of opium for sale in China, and the Government at home gave to the company the protection of the British flag. Since 1858 the British Government has had a monopoly of the production and sale of opium. Great Britain is thus directly responsible for the prevalence of the opium plague among the six hundred and seventy millions of people in Asia!

OBITUARY.

CARDINALS MANNING AND SIMEONI.

Boston Budget, Jan. 17.—The noblest, the most impressive, the most majestic figure in Great Britain is gone in the death of Henry Edward, Cardinal Archbishop, which occurred on the evening of Jan. 14, at the Archbishop's house, Westminster. Next to Cardinal Newman he must be held as the most important ecclesiastic of the Catholic Church in the present century, one whose personality held the most value and significance. It is impossible to write of Cardinal Manning in any calm or dispassionate manner. His life inspires the profoundest admiration, the honor and the love and the reverence of all who have followed its beneficent course. Catholic or Protestant,—



what does it matter in the common devotion to this brave and gentle spirit? This man of great learning, of exquisite genius, of extended culture, of Christ-like holiness of life, whose fineness of soul was never too fine for the world's coarsest uses, whose erudition was never that of intellectual arrogance, but of the humblest Christian service; whose greatness of character was consecrated to the service of humanity! It is not perhaps generally known that Cardinal Manning was the original of Nigel Penruddock, in Lord Beaconsfield's story, entitled "Endymion," and well, indeed, is he portrayed in the description of the prelate where Lord Beaconsfield says: "There was nothing exclusive in his social habits; all classes and all creeds and all conditions of men were alike interesting to him; they were a part of the community, with all whose pursuits and passions and interests and occupations he seemed to sympathize." The "smiling ascetic" was seen everywhere indeed, and his life apparently recognized but one claim—the place where at that particular day or hour he was needed. Whether it was a strike of the workmen on the docks, or the evils of intemperance, or an ecclesiastical council of his peers, when the call came, God's call to duty, it found him ready.

New York Sun, Jan. 15.—No English convert to Catholicism has taken Newman's place, and that left vacant by Cardinal Manning will be no less hard to fill. Among the Roman clergy of English birth and rearing there is now none so distinguished as either Newman or Manning was at the time of their conversion to the Church of Rome. The work, however, of which they, with Wiseman, were the chief architects, has been wrought too skilfully and firmly to be undone. They have restored Catholicism to a place of honor in the eyes of the social and intellectual aristocracy such as it had not occupied since the Reformation. They have also to a large extent extinguished the traditional bigotry and prejudice which, in the memory of men now living, made it possible for the cry of "No Popery" to inflame the populace of London and of other large urban centres.

London dispatch from George W. Smalley, New York Tribune, Jan. 17.—Cardinal Man-

ning is judged in death with singular generosity by those from whom he had no claim to anything but strict justice. He was a soldier of the Church of England who deserted to Rome. He was a priest who mingled in politics. He was a minister of religion who fomented social strife. He was a disciple of Christ who showed himself self-seeking, of fierce ambition, with a passion for worldly power. Virtues he had, and abilities he had, both of a high order, but neither sufficient to soften the judgment which history, so far as she concerns herself about him, will pass on this militant ecclesiastic. From the moment when he went over to Rome, he set himself to drag his countrymen after him. He had no success. He lacked the sympathetic nature of Newman, and his sincerity, which need not be questioned, was of a kind wholly different from Newman's. The appeal which Newman made was spiritual. Manning's was to motives, many of which were other than spiritual, other than religious. He had a gift for organization, for propagandism, for intrigue; and no small share of the wisdom of this world, though no such broad grasp of affairs as could be called statesmanlike. Without great learning, he was skilled in controversy, and skilled also in the art of adapting his beliefs to circumstances. He hailed the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, and was a hot partisan of the declaration on which Pius the Ninth had set his heart. He had his reward in a Cardinal's hat, while Newman was left to languish in obscurity. He showed a no less bitter enmity to social order than to religious stability. He was not by nature a fanatic, but he showed the zeal of a fanatic. He was quick to see the rising power of the working classes, and he allied himself with the more dangerous spirits who led them. He became an agitator. He took part in strikes. Whether Manning was the tool of the Socialists or the Socialists the tools of Manning, may be doubtful. They wrought together for ill. His share in the great dock strike shows his method of operation. He was heart and soul on the side of the strikers and rioters, and he was arbitrator in the dispute. He offered himself again in that capacity when the gas strike occurred.

New York Volkszeitung (Socialist), Jan. 15.—Cardinal Manning, who died in London yesterday, was one of those princes of the Church who well understand the importance of the Labor question to our times, and therefore seek to put themselves in touch with the new forces that are stirring society, and, if possible, to utilize them for the advantage of the Church. Manning deemed it practicable to derive benefits for Catholicism from the Labor agitation. Accordingly he was a keen observer of the movements of the working classes, and repeatedly took an interest in strikes and like manifestations. His connection with the great dockers' strike in London is an instance. He was able by this course to procure a good reputation among the London workingmen, and another result is seen in the reproachful comment in the obituary articles published by the bourgeois press, that in consequence of his sympathetic relations with the laboring people he was responsible for many strikes which would not have been inaugurated if his voice had been raised in opposition. Of course this reproach is unjustified, for notwithstanding the great respect with which his memory is cherished by a portion of the London wage-workers, no one ever conceived the idea of permitting the Cardinal to have the deciding word in the councils of labor. Naturally, the Socialists were quite as antagonistic to this prince of the Church as he was to them. They had a clear perception of the governing motives of his "friendship for the workingman," which was nothing else than a mask to conceal what was his real distinguishing animus—Catholicism.

Catholic Mirror (Baltimore), Jan. 16.—Death has struck two shining marks. Two princes of the Church are laid low, men owing little if any of their greatness to their official dignity, but great and noble before invested

with the purple. For the great Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster grief will be loudly expressed wherever the English tongue is spoken. To the tenderheartedness of a woman he united the intellect of a giant. Wherever vice or misery dwelt his heart was there and his hand stretched forth in help. He was emphatically cast in a great mould. Those for whom he wrought and thought and strove will long hold him in prayerful remembrance. Cardinal Simeoni was less known to the gen-



eral world, but those brought into contact with him in his great office of Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda know and appreciate the weight of care and labor which he has laid aside for, as we trust, eternal rest and peace. They know his unfeigned piety, the ease of approach to him and his unvarying gentleness in complicated worrying conjunctures. His interest in the Church of the United States especially was always heartfelt and outspoken.

Catholic News (New York), Jan. 17.—In Cardinal Simeoni, whose death is announced simultaneously with that of Cardinal Manning, Pope Leo XIII. loses one of great ability and devotedness, a wise counsellor trained in the fields of diplomacy in the Secretariate of State and in the direction of the Propaganda. There are few members of the Sacred College possessing his vast and general experience. But deeply interested as we are in this country in the selection of his successor as Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, we may feel assured that Pope Leo XIII. will select an able man, not hostile to our country, our Government, and our institutions, one who will not make the Catholic Church in America a toy for wire-pullers and schemers.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

Harper's Weekly, Jan. 23.—The death of the Duke of Clarence, following so immediately his happy betrothal, produces a tender-



ness of feeling for the young man dead which living he had not inspired. In England royalty is so wholly a ceremony that its person-

ality is almost pathetic. And last year the scandal of the baccarat was largely forgiven to the Prince of Wales because the natural interests and activities of a presumptive English chief of State are forbidden to him, and the head of the political system must take no responsible part in politics. There is, however, an unavoidable interest in the heir to the British crown, were it only that a great people receive him, whatever personally he may be, as the representative of its supreme authority. The power and influence of such a tradition cannot easily be understood by another people, even although largely of the same race and history, but who do not share the monarchical tradition. Yet to no other people is the spectacle so strange as the acceptance of the most incompetent of men as a hereditary and life-long chief. The young prince whose death has arrested the attention of the civilized world was little known, and that little knowledge was not prepossessing. His death does not affect the succession of the crown, except that it descends to his younger brother, George—a change which will not be unwelcome, probably, to the English people. But with the Duke's death the young Princess of Teck's brief vision of queenly state vanishes. She had scarcely heard the "Hail, Queen that shall be!" when even the faint semblance of a crown disappears. It will be a touching allusion which the story of the time makes to her, such as that of Thackeray in his lecture on George Third to Lady Sarah Lennox.

LOYAL WORDS FROM CANADA.

Toronto Empire, Jan. 16.—But men may come and men may go, greatness prove but a fleeting shadow, and still the world goes on. "The King is dead, long live the King," forms one of those sayings which find an echo in every heart, even though it may not be acknowledged. Prince George is a sturdy, vigorous, and popular young man of twenty-seven. He has sailed in many seas, has visited most of the lands over which the flag of our Empire floats, and it will be strange indeed if he does not prove himself a worthy occupant of his high position. May all British peoples continue to draw close in national sentiment as they do just now in loyal sympathy over an event which seems indeed to prove that

While man is growing, life is in decrease;
And cradles rock us nearer to the tomb,
Our birth is nothing but our death begun

WILLIAM C. RUGER.

New York Mail and Express, Jan. 15.—The death of Chief Judge Ruger creates a vacancy in the most prominent place in the judiciary of this State. An able and fearless jurist, whose judicial usefulness may, perhaps, have been slightly thwarted by the influence of early political affiliations, he leaves an honorable record in the high office he has filled for nearly a decade. His position at the bar was such that he was selected as counsel for the defendants in the famous prosecution brought against the Canal Ring by Governor Tilden. Twice he failed of obtaining Congressional honors. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1872, which resulted in indorsement of the nominations of Greeley and Brown. His high standing at the bar was such that, when the convention for the purpose of forming the State Bar Association met at Albany, in 1876, he was chosen to preside over its deliberations. Early in 1882 he was elected President of the Association, and it is highly probable that his being the recipient of this honor indicated his high professional rank so clearly as to lead to his nomination in the following autumn for the exalted judicial position to which he was then elected. Judge Ruger's judicial opinions have been characterized in a high degree by profound learning and sound common sense. A close and clear, logical reasoner, his conclusions have generally been readily acquiesced in, and highly commended for their judicial fairness.

Index to Periodical Literature.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Arbes (Jakub). A Modern Bohemian Novelist. Joseph George Kral. *Post-Lore*, Jan., 6 pp.
- Cold Water, The Apostle of. *Month*, London, Jan., 13 pp. A sketch of Sebastian Kneipp, and personal experiences at the "Wörishofen Water-Cure."
- Cushing (Caleb). William C. Todd. *Green Bag*, Jan., 12 pp. With portrait.
- Gerund (Friar), The Burlesque Preacher. *Lyceum*, Dublin, Dec., 4 pp.
- Marston (Philip Bourke). The Blind Poet. Coulson Kernahan. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Jan., 10 pp.
- Russell (Dr.) of Maynooth. *Irish Monthly*, Dublin, Jan., 3 pp. Memorial notes.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- "As You Like It," Characters In: An Inductive Study. C. A. Wurtzburg. *Post-Lore*, Jan., 8 pp.
- Browning (Elizabeth Barrett), Rare Poems of. Williams G. Kingsland. *Post-Lore*, Jan., 3 pp.
- Browning Study Hints: "Colombe's Birthday." *Post-Lore*, Jan., 3 pp.
- Carlyle (Thomas) Conversations and Correspondence with. (I). *Contemporary Rev.*, London, Jan., 32 pp.
- Classical Education (a), The Value of. The Rev. W. L. Brown, A.M. *A. M. E. Church Rev.*, Jan., 6 pp.
- Education (The State and Public). Dr. Lewis G. Janes. *Social Economist*, Jan., 10 pp. Examines the arguments urged that our system of public education tends to State Socialism.
- French Without a Master. A. de Rougement, "Chataqua University." *Demorest's*, Jan., 3½ pp. The method: books, how to study, etc.
- Glove (A). A Prose Play. Björnsterne Björnson. *Post-Lore*, Jan., 7 pp.
- Havelok. Early English Romances. III. *Lyceum*, Dublin, Dec., 4 pp.
- "Henry VIII." on the Stage. Frederick Hawkins. *Eng. Illus. Mag.*, Jan., 8 pp. Illus. The stage-history of the play.
- Henry VIII., The Revival of. Frank H. Hill. *Contemporary Rev.*, London, Jan., 14 pp. A criticism of the play, principally in relation to the Great Cardinal.
- Hugo (Victor): "Dieu." William Roberts. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Jan., 6 pp.
- Juliet's Runaway, Once More. Edmund C. Stedman, *Post-Lore*, Jan., 5 pp.
- Literature, (a Denominational), The Value of, in Promoting Denominational Success. Bishop B. T. Tanner. *A. M. E. Church Rev.*, Jan., 7 pp.
- Lowell-Whitman: A Contrast. Horace L. Traubel. *Post-Lore*, Jan., 9 pp.
- Milton as a Poet. William M. Townsend. *Pres. College Jour.*, Montreal, Jan., 7 pp.
- Modjeska's Lady Macbeth. *Post-Lore*, Jan., 4 pp.
- Norwegian Literary Triumvirate (The). *Lyceum*, Dublin, Dec., 2 pp. Ibsen, Björnson, and Kielland.
- Poets (Our Minor). H. D. Traill. *XIX Cent.*, London, Jan., 12 pp.
- Roseberry (Lord) and Mr. Pitt. The Hon. Reginald B. Brett. *XIX Cent.*, London, Jan., 17 pp. Points out the value of Lord Roseberry's book on Mr. Pitt.
- School (the Public), The Relation of, to National Life. The Rev. W. D. Armstrong, M.A., Ph.D. *Canada Educational Monthly*, Toronto, Jan., 4 pp.

POLITICAL.

- Conservative Foreign Policy (The). Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart. *Fortnightly Rev.* London, 9 pp.
- France and England, Village Life and Politics in. W. Tuckwell, *Contemporary Rev.*, London, Jan., 8 pp. Places the French farmer far above the English for thrift and intelligence.
- Italy, The Blind Guides of. Ouida. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Jan., 16 pp.
- Naval Defence, Imperial Federation for. The Right Hon. Lord Brassey. *XIX Cent.*, London, Jan., 11 pp. A consideration of the suggestions of the Imperial Federation League.
- Protection—Free Trade—Fair Trade—Colonial Trade. The Right, Hon. Earl Grey. *XIX Cent.*, London, Jan., 23 pp.
- Voter (The Rural): (1) The Law, The Land, and the Labourer. The Right, Hon. Lord Thring. (2) Farm Labourers and Their Friends. W. E. Bear. (3) Hodge at Home. Mrs. Stephen Batson. *XIX Cent.*, London, Jan., 24 pp.

RELIGIOUS.

- Bible (the), The Inspiration of. The Rev. W. Rupp, D.D. *Reformed Quar. Rev.*, Jan., 30 pp. A general discussion of the subject.
- Bible (the) What Is? Prof. Thomas G. Apple, D.D., LL.D. *Reformed Quar. Rev.*, Jan., 14 pp. The supreme authority and the Progressive interpretation of Scripture.
- Broad Church (The). The Rev. Alfred Fawkes. *Merry England*, London, Jan., 13 pp. A criticism of the Broad Church Movement of the Church of England.
- Christ, Personal Consecration to. The Rev. J. G. Noss. *Reformed Quar. Rev.*, Jan., 13 pp. States the prerequisite conditions.
- Church of England (the) Liberal Theology in. Thomas Collins Snow. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Jan., 13 pp.
- England (Catholic) in Modern Times. Part. III. The Rev. John Morris, F.S.A. *Month*, London, Jan., 20 pp. Historical.
- History, The Trend of. The Rev. J. B. Rust, A.M. *Reformed Quar. Rev.*, Jan., 29 pp.
- Pagan World (the), The Cry of. The Rev. Judson Smith, D.D. *Gospel In All Lands*, Jan., 5 pp.
- Probability and Faith. The Late Bishop of Carlisle. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, 16 pp. Defines the difference between the views of Butler and Newman.
- Sunday Observance. The Rev. Franklin K. Levan, D.D. *Reformed Quar. Rev.*, Jan., 11 pp. Considered (I.) historically; (II.) in the light of scriptural injunctions. (III.) as to its necessity.
- Theosophy, What Is? *Month*, London, Jan., 13 pp.
- Tsar Persecutor (The). E. B. Lanin. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Jan., 25 pp. A severe arraignment of Russian orthodoxy and autocracy, illustrated by the rise and progress of the Stundists.
- Unbelief (Current). The Rev. James Barclay, M.A. *Pres. College Jour.*, Montreal, Jan., 8 pp. An examination of the unbelief of our day.
- "Ye Are Complete in Him." The Rev. S. N. Callender, D.D. *Reformed Quar. Rev.*, Jan., 14 pp. The Scriptural truth of Sonship.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Mechanics (Applied), American Supremacy in. II. Coleman Sellers, E.D. *Engineering Mag.*, Jan., 14 pp. Illus.
- Art and Engineering at Tuxedo Park. James S. Haring, M. Am. Soc. C.E. *Engineering Mag.*, Jan., 17 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Astronomy (The New). Sir Robert Ball, F.R.S. *Fortnightly Rev.*, London, 14 pp. Treats of the advances due to the application of the spectroscopy and the undulatory theory of light.
- Barbarians (the), Mutual Aid Among. Prince Krapotkin. *XIX Cent.*, London, Jan., 22 pp.
- Bicycle in the Treatment of Nervous Diseases. Graeme M. Hammond, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, Jan., 11 pp.
- Bonneville (Lake), The Ancient Shore-Lines of. William Morris Davis. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, Jan., 5 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Comets, Capture of, by Planets. H. A. Newton. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Jan., 7 pp. Illus.
- Electric Power, Altruistic Effects of. Frederic A. C. Perrine, D.Sc. *Engineering Mag.*, Jan., 4 pp.
- Electrical Transmission of Power. The Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle. *XIX Cent.*, London, Jan., 17 pp.
- Engineering (Worthless Government). George Y. Wisner, C.E. *Engineering Mag.*, Jan., 7½ pp. Gives some reasons for the failure of work undertaken by the Engineer Corps.
- Epileptics, Inequality of the Pupils in. With a Note on Latent Anisocoria. William Browning, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, Jan., 5 pp.
- "Evolution." The Rev. John Gerard. *Month*, London, Jan., 14 pp. The writer is one of those who remains "profoundly skeptical in regard to evolution."
- Fuel, The Newer Forms of. Hosea Paul, C.E. *Engineering Mag.*, Jan., 9 pp.
- Heat, The Absorption of, in the Solar Atmosphere. W. E. Wilson, F.R.A.S. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Jan.
- Hypnotism and Humbug. Ernest Hart, M.D. *XIX Cent.*, London, Jan., 14 pp.
- Insanity, Physical Culture in the Treatment of, and Allied Diseases, Indications for, and Application of. H. A. Tomlinson, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, Jan., 7 pp.
- Lyrae (β), Spectrum of. Prof. E. C. Pickering. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Jan., 2 pp.
- Maps and Map-Drawing. II. Globes and Hemispheres. Jacques W. Redway. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, Jan., 6 pp. Illus.
- Paper-Making Industry. James F. Hobart. *Engineering Mag.*, Jan., 8 pp. Illus.
- Radiant Energy, The Transmission of, Through Gaseous Media, The Effect of Pressure Upon. Severinus J. Corrigan. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Jan., 6 pp.
- "Railway Back," A Case of. F. X. Dercum, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, Jan., 7 pp. Illus.
- Sewage Disposal in the United States. George W. Rafter, C.E. *Engineering Mag.*, Jan., 12½ pp. Illus.
- Solar Disturbances (Some Recent), Notes on. (1) The Bright Solar Prominence of 1891, Sept. 13. The Rev. Walter Sidgreaves. (2) The Disturbances of 1891, June 17. H. H. Turner. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Jan., 4 pp.
- Solar Prominence Photography, Recent Results in. George E. Hale. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Jan., 8 pp.
- Spectroscopy (The Modern). The Concave Grating in Theory and Practice. Prof. Joseph Sweetman Ames, Ph.D. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Jan., 13 pp.
- Spectrum (The Ultra-Violet) of the Solar Prominences. George E. Hale. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Jan., 9 pp.
- Stars with Large Proper Motion, The Spectra of. J. E. Gore, F.R.A.S. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Jan.
- Stellar Places, The Photographic Method of Determining, by Transits Freed from the Error of Personal Equation. Prof. Frank H. Bigelow. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Jan., 8 pp. Illus.
- Stellar Spectra, Distribution of Energy in. Prof. E. C. Pickering. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Jan., 3 pp.
- Tin, The World's Store of. Prof. E. H. Claypole, B.A., D.Sc. *Engineering Mag.*, Jan., 6 pp. Illus.
- Type-Setting by Machinery. Walter E. Crane, M.E. *Engineering Mag.*, Jan., 8 pp. Illus.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Butterflies (the), Under the Yoke of. Hon. Auberon Herbert. *Fortnightly Rev.*, London, Jan., 21 pp. A lecture on the butterfly lives so many of us lead.
- Capitalist (A New). Francis Adams. *Contemporary Rev.*, London, Jan., 19 pp. A lively discussion of the Socialistic problem in dialogue form.
- Earnings, Economic Distribution of, vs. Profit-Sharing. Alfred Dolge. *Social Economist*, Jan., 12 pp. Argues in favor of the economic distribution of earnings as opposed to profit-sharing.
- Gang-System (The English). A Bit of Omitted History. *Social Economist*, Jan., 7 pp. A sketch of the agricultural gang-system.
- Hunger, The Horrors of. Nicholas Shishkoff, of the Relief Committee of the Society of the Red Cross. *XIX Cent.*, London, Jan., 6 pp. Tells of the distress in Russia; an appeal for help.
- Ideal (Our National). *Social Economist*, Jan., 10½ pp. What it was; the changes that have been made in it; what it must be.
- Interference in Russia. *Demorest's*, Jan., 1½ pp. General statement.
- Justice, The Administration of, in America. William Roberts. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Jan., 18 pp.
- Man, East and West. The Rev. S. A. Barnett. *XIX Cent.*, London, Jan., 12 pp. Experiences among various peoples in a journey around the world.
- Paupers, The "Sorting of." Edith Sellers. *Eng. Illus. Mag.*, Jan., 5 pp. Illus. The treatment of paupers in England.
- Rights of the Lowest Bidder—What the Contractor Wants to Know. Leicester Allen, A.B., M.E. The Answer of the Law. Charles E. Hellier, LL.B. *Engineering Mag.*, Jan., 12 pp.
- Taxes on Transport. W. M. Acworth. *XIX Cent.*, London, Jan., 13 pp. An examination of M. Colson's work, *Transports et Tarifs*, in its bearing upon the solution of like problems in England.

UNCLASSIFIED.

- Bouvalot (M.) and Prince Henry of Orleans, The Journey of. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, Jan., 3 pp. Illus. Descriptive of a journey across the western territory of China and the whole of Tibet.
- Columbus and His Times, With Critical Remarks. I. The Scandinavian Discovery of America. Capt. William H. Parker. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, Jan., 8 pp. Illus.

- "Cracker" (a Florida). At the Home of. Clarence Bloomfield Moore. *Demorest's*, Jan., 5 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- "Fairhope": The Home of a Specialist. Alice Donlevy. *Demorest's*, Jan., 7 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Fife Burg Town (An Old). David S. Meldrum. *Eng. Illus. Mag.*, Jan., 8 pp. Illus. Descriptive of Dysart.
- Fruit-Ranching. Hugh Marshall. *Eng. Illus. Mag.*, Jan., 4 pp. Illus. Describes an orchard in California.
- Georgia. The Supreme Court of. Walter B. Hill. *Green Bag*, Jan., 13 pp. Illus.
- Japan. The Earthquake in. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, Jan., 3 pp. Descriptive.
- Lead, A Handful of. Sir Henry Cottinger, Bart. *Fortnightly Review*, London, Jan., 20 pp. The amount of lead poured into one elk from a rifle.
- London Water Companies (The). Archibald E. Dobbs. *Contemporary Rev.*, London, Jan., 12 pp. A review and an impeachment.
- Maroons (The) of Jamaica. Allan Eric. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, Jan., 3 pp. Illus. Historical and descriptive.
- Nile Campaign (the). The Failure of. Archibald Forbes. *Contemporary Rev.*, London, Jan., 10 pp. A crushing arraignment of Lord Wolseley for the incompetency and indecision which rendered the campaign an utter failure.
- Persia. A Canadian's Experience in. Adeline Hunter. *Pres. College. Jour.*, Montreal, Jan., 7 pp.
- San Miguel, the Island of, The Discovery of. The Romances of Pre-Columbian Discoveries. IV. J. Carter Beard. *Demorest's*, Jan., 3 pp. Illus. Historical.
- Tobacco Factory (A). Joseph Hatton. *Eng. Illus. Mag.*, Jan., 8 pp. Illus. The manufacture of tobacco.
- Village Life in the Olden Time. Frederick Gale. *Eng. Illus. Mag.*, Jan., 12 pp. Rural England sixty years ago.
- Wolf-Hunting in Russia. Dr. E. J. Dillon. *Eng. Illus. Mag.*, Jan., 7 pp. Illus. Descriptive.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

- Africa (Equatorial), My Second Journey Through, From the Congo to Zambesi in 1886 and 1887. From the German of Herman von Wissmann. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. Cloth, \$5.00.
- Algebra, College Requirements in, A Final Review. George Parsons Tibbets, A.M. Ginn & Co. Cloth, 55c.
- Arts (the) in France, The Present State of. Philip Gilbert Hamerton. Macmillan & Co. Illus., \$7.00.
- Bacon (Francis) and His Secret Society. An attempt to Collect and Unite the Lost Links of a Long and Strong Chain. Mrs. H. Pott. F. J. Schulte & Co., Chicago. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Baptists (the), A Short History of. H. C. Vedder. Amer. Baptist Pub. Society, Phila. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Beauty (Physical), How to Obtain and How to Preserve It. Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller. C. L. Webster & Co. Cloth, \$2.00.
- Cæsar, A Straight Road to, for Beginners in Latin. George W. Waite, A.M., and George H. White, A.M. Ginn & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Ceylon, Two Happy Years in. C. F. Gordon Cumming. Charles Scribner's Sons. 2 vols. Illus., \$9.00.
- Colonies (the), Hard Life in, and Other Experiences by Sea and Land. Now First Printed. Compiled from Private Letters. C. Carlyon Jenkyns. Macmillan & Co. Illus., \$1.50.
- Cos, The Inscription of. With a Map. W. R. Paton and E. L. Hicks. Macmillan & Co. \$7.00.
- Dog (The) in Health and Disease. Wesley Mills, M.D., D.V.S. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, Illus., \$2.25.
- Egypt and Assyria (Ancient), Life in. From the French of G. Maspéro, Late Director of Archaeology in Egypt, and Member of the Institute of France. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, Illus., \$1.50.
- Empire (The New): Reflections Upon Its Origin and Constitution, and Its Relation to the Great Republic. O. A. Howland. The Baker & Taylor Co. Cloth, \$2.50.
- France, The Literature of. H. G. Keene, of Oxford. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.00.
- Geological Sketches at Home and Abroad. Archibald Geikie, LL.D., F.R.S. Macmillan & Co. Illus., \$1.50.
- History (American), Epoch Maps Illustrating. Albert Bushwell Hart. Longmans, Green & Co. 50c.
- Horse (the), The Exterior of. From the French of Armand Goubaux, Honorary Director of the Veterinary School of Alfort, etc., and Gustave Barrier, Prof. of Anatomy. J. B. Lippincott Co. Cloth, \$6.00.
- Isaacs (Mr.). A Tale of Modern India. F. Marion Crawford. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Jesus Christ, The Prayers of. The Rev. C. J. Vaughn, D.D. Macmillan & Co. \$1.00.
- Lord (Our), The Ascension and Heavenly Priesthood of. William Milligan, D.D. Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.
- Mineral Statistics of 1891. Annual Statistical Number of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*. 50c.
- Peerage, Baronetage, and Knighthood of Great Britain and Ireland. (Dod's), for 1892, Including all the Titled Classes. Fifty-second Year. Macmillan & Co. \$3.75.
- Psychology. Briefer Course. William James, Prof. of Psychology in Harvard University. Henry Holt & Co. \$2.00.
- Renaissance (The Early), and Other Essays. James M. Hoppin, Prof. of Art in Yale University. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. \$1.25.
- Silva (The) of North America. A Description of the Trees Which Grow Naturally in North America, Exclusive of Mexico. Charles Sprague Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 12 vols. Illus. Vol. III. Anacardiaceæ-Leguminosæ. \$25.00.
- Tasajara, A First Family of. Bret Harte. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. \$1.25.
- Villainage in England. Essays in English Mediæval History. Paul Vinogradoff. Macmillan & Co. \$4.00.

Current Events.

Wednesday, January 13.

In the Senate, the vacancies in committees caused by the death of Mr. Plumb are filled, except that in the Appropriations Committee; the resolution of Mr. Mitchell for the relief of the Court of Claims is discussed and referred. In the House, Mr. Holman introduces a resolution to limit expenditures. Hon. John Sherman is reflected to the United States Senate by the Ohio Legislature. The World's Fair Bill is introduced and ordered to a third reading in the New York Senate. The final report of Captain Schley, of the *Baltimore*, on the affair at Valparaíso is received at the Navy Department. Two more attempts at train-wrecking are made on the New Haven road. In New York City, J. L. N. Hunt is reflected president of the Board of Education. The Standard Fire Insurance retires from business. The American Sugar Refining Company increases its stock 50 per cent. Subscriptions towards the removal of Columbia College to the Bloomingdale site are announced. A British squadron sails from Gibraltar for Morocco. News is received of the drowning of four hundred and fourteen people by the sinking of the steamer *Namchow* in the China Sea. An overflow of the Guadalquivir stops business in Seville.

Thursday, January 14.

In the Senate, the nomination of Mr. Rathbun for Postmaster of Elmira is recommended; the Senate adjourns till Monday. In the House, Mr. Holman's resolution limiting appropriations is discussed; Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee hold a conference. Chief Justice Ruger, of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, dies at Syracuse. The Chinese Legation at Washington gives a ball, which is largely attended by diplomats and officials with their families. In the New York Senate, the Lieutenant-Governor declares Senators Saxton, Erwin, and O'Connor in contempt for refusing to vote on the Enumeration Bill. In New York City, Chauncey M. Depew is reflected president of the Union League Club. Annual dinner of the Holland Society, and of the Hotel Association of New York.

The Duke of Clarence and Avondale, eldest son of the Prince of Wales and heir presumptive to the British crown, dies at Sandringham House; his successor is his younger brother, Prince George. Cardinal Manning dies in London. Cardinal John Simeoni, formerly Papal Secretary of State, dies in Rome. Plots are discovered against the life of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. The Prussian Landtag is opened.

Friday, January 15.

In the House of Representatives, the Holman resolutions are adopted; in the course of the debate, Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, makes a speech wherein he uses language which, it is said, will lead to a challenge from Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama. Charles H. Aldrich, of Chicago, is appointed to succeed Judge William H. Taft as Solicitor-General. Ex-Congressman Walter A. Wood dies at Hoosick Falls, N. Y. A party of actresses are burned, two fatally, in a railroad accident on the Northern Pacific. The mercury freezes in the Northwest; at some points spirit thermometers mark a temperature as low as fifty degrees below zero. In New York City, the annual dinner of the Yale Alumni Association, and that of Dartmouth College Alumni take place.

The Sultan of Morocco agrees to grant the demand of the rebels for the removal of the Governor of Tangier. Another Spanish town is attacked by Anarchists; they are dispersed by the National cavalry. France concludes a commercial treaty with Holland; her negotiations with Spain have failed.

Saturday, January 16.

Judge Lindsey, of Kentucky, declines the appointment of Interstate Commerce Commissioner. Professor Michelson, of Clark University, is invited by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures to establish a metric standard in terms of wave lengths of light. The Rev. George W. Stacy, a well-known Abolitionist, dies in Milford, Mass. Preparations are in progress to arrest the sympathizers in Texas of Catrino Garza, the Mexican revolutionist. In New York City, a mass-meeting, called by the New York Jewelers' Association, asks the State Legislature to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the World's Fair. Henry G. Marquand gives \$50,000 to the Museum of Art. Stockholders of the San Sebastian Mining Company find that they have been sold out, without their knowledge, to an English syndicate.

The funeral of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale is appointed for Wednesday. Abbas Pacha arrives in Egypt; the Sultan's firman appointing him Khedive is read to him at Cairo. It is said that there is prospect of war between Serbia and Bulgaria. Dr. Lainfiesia is elected President of Guatemala.

Sunday, January 17.

Secretary Tracy receives information that Balmacedist refugees are leaving the *Yorktown* would be liable to capture on any merchant vessel at a Chilean port. Bishop Newman proposes that the lands of the Cherokee Strip be apportioned to settlers, by lot. At New York City, a man arrested in the act of cutting a man's throat is believed to be the murderer of Lawyer Carson.

It is stated that Bulgaria has acquiesced in a note from the Porte closing the Chadoorne affair with France. The Khedive of Egypt makes plans for a tour of Europe. The appointment is announced of Sir Henry Drummond Wolfe as British Ambassador to Spain.

Monday, January 18.

In the Senate, the matter of restoring to Mexico certain undistributed moneys received from her is discussed; Mr. Peffer introduces a joint resolution looking to the election of President and Vice-President by popular vote. In the House, the bill relating to public printing and the distribution of documents is read and discussed. The President works on his Chilean message, receiving no visitors. There is great activity in all the navy yards. The American Woman Suffrage Association begins its annual meeting at Washington. Professor Joseph Lovering, of Harvard, dies. In New York City, the Typothetæ celebrate by a dinner the 186th anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin. A brilliant New Year's ball is held at Madison Square Garden.

It is stated, as upon the authority of Commander Evans, of the *Yorktown*, that a Chilean fleet will sail on the 20th to blockade the Straits of Magellan. The plan for a public procession in London, on the arrival of the body of the Duke of Clarence, is abandoned on account of the prevalence of influenza. By the crushing of a temporary bridge during the ceremony of blessing the waters of the River Kura, at Tiflis, many persons lose their lives.

Tuesday, January 19.

In the Senate, a number of appointments by the President are confirmed. In the House the Bill relating to public printing of documents is killed. At the Cabinet meeting, the Chilean question is discussed; it is understood that the President will withhold his message until Friday; it is said that Secretary Blaine was taken ill at the meeting. Senators Gorman, of Maryland, and George and Walthall, of Mississippi, are returned by their respective Legislatures. Senator Quay is accorded a verdict in his libel suit against the *Beaver Star*. Deputy Attorney-General Maynard is appointed and confirmed a Judge of the New York Court of Appeals; Justice Earl is made Chief Judge. In Brooklyn, Herbert Seavant, who shot Mrs. Chapman while he was employed in the house as nurse to her husband, is convicted of assault in the first degree.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, much disorder is caused by a blow in the face of a Member from Minister Constans; several personal encounters follow, and two duels are arranged. The Pope is ill with influenza. News is received of the wreck, in the Straits of Magellan, of the steamer *John Elder*; several Chilean refugees were passengers, and they are to be arrested on arrival at Concepcion. Natives attack a French garrison in Dahomy, and are repulsed with a loss of two hundred and fifty.

Lounsbury's Chaucer.

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BY

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